The Middletown Transcript

VOLUME 50, NO. 31. MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1917 PRICE THREE CENTS

OBITUARY

JOHN C. CARROLL

Mr. John C. Carroll, a former resident of this town, died suddenly at his home in New Castle on Saturday last. Mr. Carroll was stricken with rheumatism of the heart, and died before medical aid could be summoned. The funeral services took place on Tuesday morning at ten o'clock from the home of his brother, Mr. Richard Donohue. Interment was made in Townsend cemetery. The pall-bearers were: Richard Donohue, Sr., Richard Donohue, Jr., Maurice Donohue, Charles Sharp, Benj Sheldon and Mr. Clewell, of New Castle.

J. ELMER PRICE

Mr. J. Elmer Price youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Price, of this town, and one of the most respected young farmers of this vicinity died at his home near town at noon on Sunday after an illness of about six months.

The deceased leaves to mourn his death a wife, who was Miss Ethel M. Cochran before her marriage, an infant daughter, a father, mother, one brother and two sisters, besides a large number of friends

The funeral services were held at his late home Wednesday afternoon, Rev. P. L. Donaghay, officiating, assisted by Rev. J. W. Jones. Interment was made in Forest Cemetery.

LINDA LOVELESS

Linda, the four year old daughter of George Loveless, of Chesapeake City, died at Union Hospital last Wednesday, of tetanus.

EDGAR BLACKISTON

Edgar Blackiston, son of Samuel Blackiston, of Chesapeake City, died Monday at Union Hospital, of typhoid fever, aged fourteen years.

Middletown vs. Rising Sun

After ten innings of the fastest baseball seen here this season, Rising Sun came out a winner Saturday afternoon. The game was stubbornly fought throughout. Finn was very steady and held the visiting sluggers to seven hits, striking out fourteen men. Reynolds for the visitors was in fine shape, and pitched a good game. Middletown was leading in the eighth inning when Kirk of Rising Sun, walloped a long hit to deep center field, scoring Johnson, and tying the score. On August 11th, the home team will go to Elkton to try conclusions with the team of that town. This will be the beginning of a series of games with Elkton.

SCORE BY INNINGS

Rising Sun.....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2—4
Middletown.....0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0—2

NO GAME TODAY

The game scheduled this afternoon at Academy Park has been cancelled.

ALL COLLEGIANS, 11; MIDDLETOWN, 11.

A game was pulled off Wednesday afternoon between a team "All-Collegians," of Newark, and the regulars of this town. Finn was on the mound for the visitors, while Carrow served for the locals. It ended in a tie after seven innings, 11 to 11, the visitors wishing to catch a train. The score:

All-Collegians..... 1 1 0 2 2 4 1—11
Middletown..... .....2 0 4 0 1 1 3—11

WARWICK

Mrs. R. B. Merritt, Jr., is spending this week in Wilmington.

Mrs. Charles Stearns and children are visiting relatives at Millington.

Mrs. Urie Ginn and son Martin spent Friday at the home of her sister.

Miss Eula Vinyard is spending sometime with friends in Philadelphia.

Mrs. A. R. Merritt and children are spending this week with her sister at Odessa.

Mr. Stanley Abrams, of North East, visited Mr. Curtis Vinyard Saturday and Sunday.

Misses Jennie and Nellie Bishop are spending a few days at the home of R. B. Merritt, Jr.

Messrs. Poole and Messenger are busy getting their cannery in shape for the canning season.

Miss Blanche Brown, of Cecilton, spent Monday and Tuesday with Mr. and Mrs. McCubbin.

Arm Broken Cranking Auto

Ulysses S. Evans broke a small bone of his right arm while cranking an automobile the latter part of last week. With some friends he had visited Augustine Park, and when about to return the car refused to budge. The owner, Mr. Douglass, cranked until he gave out, and Evans took his place, when the crank "kicked," and broke his arm.

A peculiar coincidence is the fact that Mr. Evans' same arm was broken in exactly the same place a little more than a year ago, while cranking his own car.

Bethesda Church Notes

Sunday, August 5th, 1917.

Brotherhood, Sunday, 9.30 A. M., led by Brother Frank Lewis.

Preaching at 10.30 by the Pastor.

Sunday School at 11 45 A. M.

Evening service from 7.45 to 8.30. Address by the Pastor.

Prayer-meeting every Wednesday evening at 7.45.

Two Sad Deaths

The Transcript deeply regrets to chronicle in this issue the untimely death of two of our highly respected and valued young men, Mr. J. Elmer Price and Mr. George F. Richards. Both leave families, and both are a loss not only to their own loved ones, but also to the whole community, which can ill afford to spare such useful citizens.

The Transcript sharing with all the friends of these deceased young men, their regret and sorrow at their loss, extends its sympathy to the bereaved families.

ODESSA

Mrs. C. P. Gears is visiting at Holmes, Pa.

Miss Hilda Boyle, of Smyrna, is visiting Miss Sallie McClain

Miss Gertrude Wallace, of Wilmington, spent Sunday with her parents.

Mrs. Williams, of Philadelphia, is visiting her daughter Mrs. Lee Sparks.

Miss Barbara Walton, of New Jersey, is the guest of Mrs. William Shockley.

Mr. Dunn, of Wilmington, was the guest of Miss Helen Wallace on Sunday.

Mrs. Joseph Heller and daughter spent last week with her brother near Elkton.

Misses Hilda and Mary Craig spent several days this week with Earlville relatives.

Rev. H. C. Shipley and family are making an extended visit to friends in Maryland.

Theodore Carrow, of near St. Georges, visited his nephew Dr. Joseph Carrow this week.

Miss Jewel Long, of Wilmington, was the guest of Mrs. Catherine Stidham on Sunday last.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Many Condensed News Items of the Past Week

IN THIS AND NEARBY POINTS

Cabbage plentiful.

Mosquitoes are presenting their bills.

Home grown tomatoes are in our market.

The hot weather oils up those joints which were stiff during the cold spring.

The Grand Circle of Delaware, Brotherhood of America, will convene in Wilmington Tuesday, August 21.

The fellow who has been complaining all summer about the cold weather is now moaning over the heat, and in a few days he will begin to protest the lack of maid.

Huckleberries are in market now and the prospects are for a good canning season. The blackberry crop was never finer in this county than it is this year, and good prices have been realized by the growers.

The Ladies' Aid Society of Bethel Church will hold an Experience Social at the home of Mr. and Mrs J. R. Butler, Sr., on Tuesday evening, Aug. 7th. The admission at the door will be 10 cents which includes refreshments.

List of letters remainin unclaimed in the Post Office week ending July 26th, 1917: Mrs Ida Bell, Mrs. Sarah Warfield Holmes, Miss Annie Wells, Miss Aris Smith, Miss Elnon Fornas Joseph Backus, H. M. Campbell.

Mrs. A. M. Chamberlaine had her entire straw-stacks from this year's wheat crop on the "Griffith Farm," near Sassafras, destroyed by fire on Monday. The threshermen had just finished and were about to leave the grounds when the fire broke out. Fortunately none of the wheat was destroyed.

North American Egg Contest

The North American Egg laying competition will be conducted by the side of the duPont road, at Georgetown, beginning on the first of next November and continuing a year. One hundred pens at five hens each will comprise the competition The exact site was selected on Tuesday of this week by the Executive Committee representing the State Board of Agriculture and the Philadelphia North American. The one hundred colony houses, a reserve house and a building for the storage of grain and for an office are all to be put up in October. A driven well will supply the necessary water.

It is hoped that a large number of Delaware poultrymen will enter this competition. Liberal prizes were offered but the main benefit comes from the improvement of the egg laying capacity of the flock. Certified records of each individual will be furnished at the end of the competition.

Any breed or variety may be entered. The entry fee is $20.00, but at the close of the competition in past years more than one-half of this enterance fee has been returned to the contestant. The fee being used for certain necessary expenses.

"Human Hearts"

"Human Hearts" with many seasons of success to its credit will be the attraction here Tuesday, August 7th, and will give seekers after popular amusement an opportunity to laugh, cry and applaud the many pathetic and laughable scenes of the grand old play. The scene of Tom Logan's cross roads blacksmith shop, the interior of the Little Rock, Arkansas prison, and the cottage on the Logan Farm with its bush of roses at the corner are all pretty stage pictures and will be produced in an excellent manner. The company that is playing the piece this season is said to be the best seen in it for several seasons and much more comedy has been added to it, giving it more light and shade than heretofore, a bright comedy vein running through the piece from first to last.

Autoists Take Notice

The following letter has been received by D. W. Stevens our justice of the Peace.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
WILMINGTON, DEL., AUGUST 1ST, 1917.

DEAR SIR:—You are requested by this office to most rigidly enforce all the provisions of the motor law of this State, especially as to equipment, rate of speed and the use of head-lights. Enclosed herewith find a copy of the Motor Law and also the Rulings of this office as to head-lights. Will you kindly call the attention of the Constable connected with your office, and also every other peace officer you may meet to this letter. Kindly give this your urgent attention.

Yours very truly,
P. WARREN GREEN,
Deputy Attorney General.

Gardner–Leatherman Wedding

Richard Gardner, of Townsend, and Miss Grace Leatherman, of Clayton, were married in Dover Tuesday, July 24, at the parsonage of Wesley M. E. Church, by the Rev. W. E. Gunby.

STORAGE OF EARLY POTATOES

A great many people have gardens this year who have never owned or worked on a home garden. Most of these amateur gardners have grown potatoes, expecting that they will have enough potatoes to supply the table for some time. Most of the potatoes planted were of the early varieties and are now about ready to dig. A word or so about the storage of these potatoes may not come amiss. The early varieties of potatoes do not, as a rule, keep as well in storage as the late varieties. The principle reasons for the better keeping of the late varieties are, first, that they have fully ripened before digging, second, the tubers of the late varieties usually contain less moisture and thirdly, the weather at harvesting time is cooler and more favorable toward keeping crops.

If one expects to store early potatoes for some time, we suggest the following precautions:

1. Have the tubers fully ripened before digging.
2. Have the tubers thoroughly dry before storing.
3. Have the tubers as clean as possible before storing.
4. Do not store large quantites in the same bin or pile.
5. Keep the tubers as cool as possible during hot weather, and have a free circulation of air, that is plenty of ventilation, in the storage room.

A ripe potato has a slightly roughened skin, covered with a fine net work of slightly raised lines. The skin does not slip when pressed with the thumb.

For the ordinary home the early potato crop should be stored in barrels or boxes and kept in a cool, dry well ventilated cellar.

C. A. McCue, Horticulturist.

THAT DELIVERY FOLLY

Mr. George Janvier merits the thanks of every citizen for circulating a protest against the extravagant folly of the Post Office Department in burning money to give the towns of the state local delivery.

It is a characteristic piece of Democratic "economy" at this time when the Nation is straining every nerve to raise money for war purposes, for Red Cross etc , that this needless expense should be added!

The Administration is bidding everybody save, economise at bed and board, eat less meat, eat less bread etc., and then sets this fine example of throwing away money merely to make an office for a "worthy Democrat"—delivering letters in a town where every house is within 5 minutes walk of the post office!

The whole scheme is one to make offices for partisan purposes—to spend money to set up party fences.

Mr. Janvier's petition is being gladly signed by the leading citizens regardless of party. The miserable folly has only one redeeming feature—the office of carrier has been bestowed upon a truly "worthy" Democrat—Elwood I. Banning.

The big cuts in Fogel & Burstan's "August Special Sale" of Hot Weather goods will cool you off! Read our ad., then call and see for yourself.

List Of Registered Men

The list of men registered for military service in Wilmington was posted in the old Court house Monday. From this list the first men for service under the draft will be drawn. In addition to the posted list, every man will be notified by letter to appear for physical examination the week of August 9th. The failure of a man to receive such letter will not be accepted as an excuse. The physical examination will be conducted as speedily as possible, and not until a man has taken the physical examination, will the members of the Board consider any reason he may have for wishing to avoid service. Every man's case will be passed separately, and the judgment of the Exemption Board will in most cases be final.

Two Cars Damaged

While James V. Wright was driving the car of Joseph H. Wright, the lumber merchant, of Smyrna, Saturday afternoon, he was run into above Blackbird by a new Chevrolet driven by a Mr. Bailey of that vicinity. Both cars were damaged, but no one was hurt. Mr. Wright was taking a carload of firemen to Newark and while his car was not so damaged it would not run under its own power, he returned home and the firemen took another car. Bailey's Chevrolet was damaged badly.

Wheat Stack Burned

During the thunder storm on Thursday evening lightning struck one of the wheat stacks of Mr. John Carpenter, Sr., and the flames completely destroyed it, but fortunately all of the other stacks were saved. The chemical engine and a number of our firemen responded promptly, and by hard and persistent work succeeded in subduing the flames. About 300 bu. of wheat was destroyed which was partially covered by insurance.

FRIENDS & VISITORS

Personal Items About People You See and Know

THOSE THAT COME AND GO

Mrs. George H. Johnson is spending the week at Atlantic City.

Mrs. Edward Reynolds left this week for a sojourn at Rehoboth.

Mr. Claude Fouracre is spending this week with relatives in Wilmington.

Miss Camelia Ginn is visiting her sister Miss Mildred Ginn at Greensboro.

Mrs. Charles Schuman spent Sunday with Mrs. Mary Roberts at New Castle.

Miss Bernice Metten, of Wilmington, is spending her vacation at her home here.

Master Albert Massey, of Wilmington, is visiting his aunt Mrs. S. E. Massey.

Mrs. E. W. Polk, of Pocomoke City, N. J., is spending sometime with friends in town.

Mr. J. J. Hoffecker, of Philadelphia, was at his home here several days last week.

Mrs. Lawrence G. Reynolds and Miss Orah Spry were in Wilmington on Monday.

Miss Lottie Jolls spent the week-end with Mrs. Baynard Marvel near Townsend.

Miss Louise Fortner, of Smyrna, has been visiting her aunt Mrs. B. F. Gallagher.

Rev. and Mrs. F. H. Moore and son Francis are spending this month at Cape May, N. J.

Mrs. Lawrence Reynolds, of Bridgeville, is visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. William L. Spry.

Mr. and Mrs. John Burris, of Wilmington, are visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. William Cox.

Miss Frances Davis, of Laurel, was entertained several days last week by Miss Helen McDowell.

Capt. R. M. Burstan, of Haiti, is home on leave and is now visiting his parents at Atlantic City.

Mrs. J. R. Brown entertained over Sunday her uncle Mr. James Webster, of Townsend.

Mrs. E. M. Shallcross and two sons and Mrs. Serick Shallcross, of Odessa, are sojourning at Rehoboth.

Mrs. E. R. Marker, of near Mt. Pleasant, is entertaining Mr. and Mrs. G. Hohenstein, of Baltimore, Md.

Mrs. George V. Peverley and little grand-daughter Corrine Peverley are spending a few days at Rehoboth.

Mr. William Gallagher, of Wilmington, spent the week-end with his parents Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Gallagher.

Rev. and Mrs. John M. Arters, of Waterville, Me., are visiting his parents Rev. and Mrs. Joseph A. Arters.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman P. Crouch, of Wilmington, spent several days last week with Mr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Jolls

Mr. George Allee and daughte Edith, of New Bern, N. C., are the guests of his parents Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Allee.

Mrs. J. Wilson Merritt entertained on Monday her sister Miss Amy Piser and Miss I. Howell, of Washington, D. C.

Miss Laura Willits is spending sometime at Ocean City, N. J., with her brother Mr. M. N. Willits, Jr., and family.

Mrs. Enrique Montes de Oca and daughter Elinita have returned after a visit with friends in Haddon Heights, N. J.

Mrs. Charles Squares and son John, of Philadelphia, visited her parents Mr. and Mrs. William Whitlock this week.

Miss Fannie Rosenberg has returned home after an extended visit with friends in New Jersey and New York City.

Mrs. Joseph Heldmyer and two children and Mrs. John Heldmyer, of Odessa, have returned after a sojourn at Wildwood, N. J.

Miss Lillian Ginn, of the Levels, entertained over the week-end Miss Helen Craig, of Tacony, Pa., and Miss Helen Williams, of Wissoming, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Cochran, near Mt. Pleasant, had for Sunday guests Mr. and Mrs. Wilmer Parker, of Denton, Md., Miss Mildred Ginn, of Greensboro, and Miss Madeline Pennington, of town.

Brigadier General, R. M. Blatchford, arrived in London, July 27th, with his aides and staff. He will soon be in France with a large division. He was especially selected by General Pershing and has a big job ahead of him. It will be remembered that General Blatchford was Commandant of the School of Instruction, at Fort Sill, where instruction was given in machine gun, bayonet, hand and field grenade, French mortar and other work.

Dr. Timothy W. Bowes and Mr. Seaman made a flying auto visit to town on Friday last from Philadelphia, spending the night as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Alston. The Doctor, who is a very busy man caring for the health of thousands of city railway employees, is himself looking very well. His friend, Mr. Seaman, is a descendant many generations back, of one of Frederick The Great's Famous giant grenadiers as his husky physique and fine stature abundantly attest.

COW TESTING ASSOCIATION

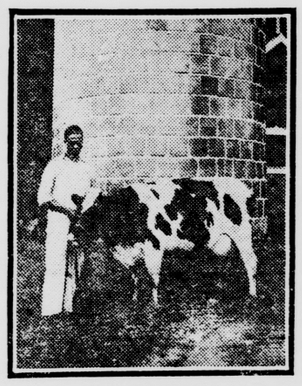
It has been estimated that in Wisconsin, one of our best dairying states in the Union, one fourth of the cows kept are kept at a loss, but there are certainly more unprofitable cows kept in this State.

The farmer doesn't mean to be wasteful, but he has no way of determining the profit and loss of the individual cows in his herd unless he keeps a yearly record of the individual cows by weighing and testing his milk, at least once a month, and also weighing the feed.

It cost from thirty to forty dollars to keep a cow in Delaware, figuring the grain, roughage and summer pasture one dollar a month for each cow. A cow should at least return fifty dollars a year above the cost of feed to be a profitable cow.

With beef at a good price it is a good time to get rid of the unprofitable cows. By weeding out your poor cows and breeding your better cows to a good registered bull, you are bound to increase the production of your herd within a few years, and naturally increase your income of your dairy.

At the present scarcity of food it is wasteful to feed low unproducing cows. Thousands of dollars were saved for the farmers who were in Cow Testing Associations last year throughout this country, and there are no men employed in any better way to conserve the food resources of this country than the men employed in this work.



ANNABELL

Grade Holstein, owned by Paul B. Messick, is the record cow in Middletown for milk for thirty days ending July 15th. Milk 1776 lbs. Fat 56.8 lbs.

Dollar Day In Wilmington

Dollar Day with the retail merchants of Wilmington, was instituted a few years ago as somewhat of an experiment, but it quickly became a semi-annual bargain event of genuine interest not only in that city but the country roundabout. It is a day on which the retail merchants plan to offer their great values for one dollar, and it is safe to assert that the dollar never purchased such real bargains as on this day.

All the large stores and most of the smaller ones plan to participate in dollar day bargains. It is a regular clearing day for articles at one dollar, and many of these same articles could not be bought any other day for twice that amount. The day has come to stay and regularly twice a year it is extensively advertised, with the result that the stores do a tremendous business and shoppers from far and near come to take advantage of the values offered.

Demands Recognition

According to dispatches from Washington, United States Senator Wolcott will oppose the renomination of several Delaware postmasters, as the names were sent to the Senate for confirmation without consultation with the Delaware Senators. He has no personal objection to the men who have been renominated, he says, but objects to the method used of reappointing postmasters without the State's Senators being consulted. The postmasters referred to are E. Pierce Ellis, Laurel; William Brockson, Middletown; William H. Robinson, Milford; Edgar E. Carey, Millsboro; John B Mustard, Milton; John P. Murphy, New Castle and Orlando W. Short, Seaford.

Who Got The Big End?

This spring a Southern farmer raised some potatoes and sold them to a local shipper. Being of a curious turn of mind, he cut one of the potatoes in half, followed it out, and enclosed in it a note asking the ultimate consumer to write him and tell him how much the cost to her was. The ultimate consumer was a woman, who found the note and wrote to the grower, telling him that the potatoes cost her $4 a bushel. He wrote her telling her he received 69 cents a bushel for them. Thirty-one cents would be considerable freight to pay on a bushel of potatoes. Who got the other $3? This is a question that underlies the prevailing unrest, and must be answered satisfactorily if we would have justice to all and no food riots in this country.

Fine Peach Crop

The indications are that the peach orchard at the College Farm Newark will yield about 5000 baskets of Alberta's and Belle of Georgia this season. While this will not be quite as large as the crop last year the quality of the fruit will be better. The crop will be ready to pick about August 20 to 25.

ST. ANNE,S CHURCH

The Pension Fund Has Reached the Magnificent Total of $8,250,000

THE FLAG IN OUR CHURCHES

Sunday, August 5th. The Ninth Sunday after Trinity.

Services: 10.30, Sermon and Holy Communion. 7.30 Evening Prayer.

Note: The evening services during the month of August will be the shortened form of Evening prayer and the Wednesday evening services will be omitted.

CALENDAR FOR MONTH OF AUGUST

August 5th. 9th Sunday after Trinity.

August 6th. Transfiguration.

August 12th. 10th Sunday after Trinity.

August 19th. 11th Sunday after Trinity.

August 24th. St. Bartholomew's Day.

August 26th. 12th Sunday after Trinity.

THE PENSION FUND

It has been announced that the Clergy Pension fund for which Bishop Lawrence and a large committee spent one year's labor has reached the magnificent total of $8,250,000. This is far in excess of the five millions which was their goal at the beginning of the effort.

OUR YOUNG MEN OFF TO THE WAR

A number of the young men of our town have either left for service or are preparing to leave. One young woman and a communicant of our Parish has left for France, where she has enrolled in the hospital service. Our prayer and our thoughts will follow them. We are proud of them. Mysterious and past understanding are the ways of God, and we know that He does not intend us to fathom them all at once. Yet we do see His compelling power penetrating the universe. Our men in France are battling with the greatest menace that has ever threatened the civilized world. With others they are fighting for the freedom of the Nations, and for that cause gladly sacrifice all they possess. Millions of souls of all countries and races, are unhesitatingly offering their lives for an ideal—the ideal given us by the Master, that love, peace and justice shall prevail upon.

THE FLAG IN OUR CHURCHES

While in charge of All Saints' Church, Rehoboth Beach, Del., (during the first three Sundays in July), the Rector of St. Anne's conducted an unfurling of the flag service. A number of the summer visitors to Rehoboth and members of the permanent congregation donated funds to purchase a flag for the chancel of the Church. Would you not like to see an American flag in the chancel of St. Anne's Church or flying from the tower? If so, who will be the first to send a contribution to purchase a flag?

Mr. George Herbert Randall, executive secretary of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew and editor of St. Andrew's Cross and a life-long friend of the Rector's has promised to make an address in St. Anne's Church some time in September. The annual meeting of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew will be held in Philadelphia in October.

The new set of Pledge envelopes are on hand and will be distributed the last week in August. It is desirable that every member of the Parish become a regular subscriber to the support of the Parish. If you are not a subscriber speak to the Rector, or to Mr. William G. Lockwood, and a box of envelopes will be given or sent to you.

The church is open every day from 9 A. M., until 5 P. M. Come in, rest and pray.

REV. P. L. DONAGHAY,
Rector.

New Dormitory for Women's College

The committee on grounds and buildings of Delaware College held a meeting at the Hotel duPont recently, and considered tentative plans for a new dormitory for the Women's College. The tentative drawings submitted by Day and Klauder, architects in charge of the comprehensive development of Delaware College and the Women's College, provide for a fireproof structure throughout.

The soaring prices of building materials and advancing construction costs are handicapping the committee, but after that phase of the situation was discussed, it was felt by the members that an adequate fireproof dormitory can be built within the amount available for that purpose, and the architects will prepare complete plans for the structure.

Government Wants Horses

M. O. Pence, of Delaware College, will meet farmers of this section at the Middletown Hotel to discuss the plan of the War Department relative to horses they wish to purchase direct from farmers. All farmers who have a surplus of good horses and mules are requested to meet Mr. Pence at 2 P. M. Saturday, August 4th.

Townsend Red Cross Active

The Townsend branch of the Red Cross will open the auditorium of the school in that town every Monday and Thursday for the benefit of those wishing to sew and receive materials.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS IN THIRD YEAR OF THE WAR

Aug. 1, 1916.—Merchantman U-boat Deutschland leaves Baltimore homeward bound on first trip. Somme battle continues. Russians in heavy battle after crossing Stokhod river.

August 2.—Russians within ten miles of Kovel.

August 3.—French recapture part of Fleury, near Verdun. Sir Roger Casement hanged in London for participation in Irish revolt.

August 4.—French take Thiaumont, near Verdun.

August 5.—British overwhelm Turks at Romani, near Suez canal.

August 6.—Russians cross rivers Sereth and Graberka and take six villages from Austrians.

August 8.—Italians take Gorizia bridgehead and capture 10,000 prisoners. Russian General Letchitzky takes two towns and many villages.

August 9.—Gorizia falls to Italians in great offensive. Austrians near Stanislau withdraw on wide front.

August 10.—Russians take Stanislau.

August 11.—Allies seize Doiran in Balkan drive.

August 13.—Austrians evacuate line of the Strypa river.

August 14.—Russians capture Tustobaby.

August 15.—Russians take Jablonitza, near Carpathian pass.

August 16.—Allies take three miles of trenches near the Somme. Announced Russians have taken 358,000 prisoners since June 4, 1916, when drive began.

August 18.—Russians advance three miles into Hungary.

August 20.—British advance on 11-mile front at Thiepval, near Somme river. Allies attack on 150-mile front in Balkans. Two British light cruisers and one or two German U-boats sunk in North Sea battle.

August 22.—Announced big Russian contingent has landed at Saloniki.

August 23.—The Deutschland reaches Bremen.

August 24.—Russians recapture Mush, Armenia.

August 27.—Roumania declares war on Teutons and invades Transylvania. Italy formally declares war on Germany.

August 29.—Kaiser makes Von Hindenburg chief of staff of all German armies in place of Von Falkenhayn.

August 31.—Roumanians cross Danube and occupy Rustchuk, Bulgaria. Austrians fall back in Transylvania.

September 2.—Roumanians, far in Transylvania, take Hermannstadt. Zeppelins raid London and one is brought down in flames.

September 3.—Allies take three villages on Somme. Roumanians capture Orsova, Austria. Germans and Bulgars invade the Dobrudja.

September 4.—French take five more villages on Somme; allies' prisoners in two days, 6,000.

September 6.—Teutons take Danube city of Turtukai and 20,000 Roumanians.

September 8.—Roumanians and Russians drive foe back a little in Dobrudja.

September 10.—Teutons take Roumanian fortress of Silistria.

September 11.—British drive across Struma river in Balkans.

September 12.—Allies capture three-mile line on Somme. Roumanians overwhelmed in Dobrudja.

September 15.—British take German Somme positions on six-mile front. Use "tanks" for first time in warfare.

September 18.—Allies take Florina, Macedonia.

September 19.—Serbs fight their way back onto their own soil.

September 21.—Russians and Roumanians announce they have thrown back the invaders in Dobrudja.

September 22.—Announced allies took 55,800 prisoners in Somme battle between July 1 and September 18.

September 23.—Roumanians in Dobrudja driven back in disorder. Zeppelins invade England; one burned, another captured.

September 25.—Allies advance along 15-mile front on Somme. Venizelos leaves Athens to lead revolt against King Constantine.

September 26.—Allies take Combles and Thiepval in Somme battle.

September 30.—Von Falkenhayn routs Roumanians at Hermannstadt, Transylvania.

October 1.—A Roumanian army crossed the Danube.

October 2.—Another Zeppelin shot down near London.

October 4.—Mackensen drives Roumanian invaders of Bulgaria back toward Danube.

October 5.—Roumanians flee across the Danube. Serbs cross Cerna river in drive on Monastir.

October 7.—German submarine U-53 visits Newport, R. I., on mysterious mission. Sinks five ships off Narragansett Light night of October 7-8.

October 8.—Roumanians driven back to Transylvania frontier.

October 10.—Roumanians in rout flee through mountain passes.

October 11.—Greece turns over her fleet to France on allies' demand. Italians, resuming Carso drive, take 5,000 prisoners.

October 22.—Roumanians in Dobrudja retreat hastily.

October 23.—Teutons occupy Constanza, principal Roumanian seaport. Germans throw Russians back across Narayuvka river.

October 24.—French take 3,500 prisoners at Verdun.

October 25.—Roumanian city of Cernavoda falls. Defenders blow up great bridge across Danube.

October 26.—Light craft clash in English channel. Six British drift-net boats, a transport and a destroyer and one German destroyer sunk.

November 1.—Deutschland reaches New London, Conn., on second trans-Atlantic trip with cargo worth $10,000,000. U-53 arrives in a German port.

November 2.—Germans evacuate Fort Vaux, at Verdun. Italians take 4,731 in new offensive.

November 3.—Italians take 3,495 more prisoners.

November 5.—Central powers proclaim kingdom of Poland. Italians announce, have taken 40,365 Austrians since fall of Gorizia.

November 9.—Teutons driven back twelve miles in Dobrudja.

November 13.—British advance north of Ancre; take 3,300 prisoners.

November 15.—England announces food controller will be appointed.

November 17.—News received of wholesale deportations of Belgians for forced labor in Germany.

November 19.—Allies take Monastir, Macedonia.

November 21.—Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria dies and Charles Francis becomes ruler. Teutons take Craiova in drive on western Roumania.

November 23.—Russian dreadnaught Imperatrita Maria sunk by internal explosion; 200 killed.

November 24.—Teutons capture Turnu-Severin and Orsova from Roumanians.

November 25.—Teutons cross Alt river and sweep rapidly through Roumania.

November 26.—Venizelos party declares war on Germany and Bulgaria. Teutons invading Roumania from north and south form junction.

November 27.—Teutons take Alexandria, Roumania. Zeppelins raid England; two downed by gunfire.

November 29.—Beatty replaces Jellicoe in command of British fleet.

December 2.—French and Greeks clash in Athens streets. Teutons win great battle for Bucharest.

December 6.—Bucharest falls.

December 7.—Lloyd George becomes premier of Great Britain.

December 8.—Twenty-seven thousand Roumanians surrender.

December 10.—Deutschland arrives home.

December 12.—Germany announces she is ready for peace parleys.

December 14.—Russia officially rebuffs German peace offer.

December 15.—French under Nivelle take 9,000 prisoners on seven-mile front at Verdun. Nivelle then leaves to become commander in chief of all France's home armies. Buzcu and all Wallachia lost to Roumanians.

December 18.—Russian troops take over whole Roumanian front.

December 19.—Lloyd George tells commons Germans must make restitution and reparation to get peace.

December 20.—Wilson sends notes to both sides in war asking their aims.

December 24.—Switzerland officially indorses Wilson's plea for statement of war aims.

December 25.—Teutons take 9,000 Russians in Roumania.

December 26.—Germany replies to Wilson, suggesting peace conference, but not stating own war aims or terms of peace.

December 30.—Allies in reply to German peace proposal call offer empty and insincere and refuse conference.

December 31.—King Constantine of Greece thanks President Wilson for his note to the belligerents.

January 4, 1917.—British transport Icernia sunk by U-boat in Mediterranean; 150 lost.

January 5.—House of representatives rules committee begins investigation of Wall street "leak" of Wilson peace note news.

January 6.—Russians retreat across Sereth river in Roumania.

January 8.—Russians launch offensive near Riga.

January 11.—Allies in reply to Wilson note outline aims, but refuse to parley with an unbeaten Germany.

January 17.—Learn German raider Moewe has sunk 21 ships and seized three others in South Atlantic. Entente, in supplementary note to Wilson, amplifies war aims.

January 19.—British steamer Yarrowdale, Moewe's prize, reaches a German port with 469 prisoners.

January 22.—Wilson makes his "peace without victory" address in senate, demanding United States enter world league at close of war.

January 24.—After initial successes, Russians are forced back near Riga.

January 25.—Mine sinks British auxiliary cruiser Laurentic off Irish coast.

January 31.—Germany declares ruthless submarine war, revoking all pledges to the United States.

February 3.—United States severs diplomatic relations with Germany. President Wilson in address to senate outlines crisis. United States seizes interned German warships.

February 4.—Wilson asks neutrals to break with Germany, United States reserve fleet ordered in service.

February 5.—Announced American seaman was killed when German submarine shelled lifeboat of British steamer Eavestone.

February 6.—Learned Germany is holding United States Ambassador Gerard.

February 7.—British liner California, one American aboard, sunk, unwarned, off Ireland; 41 lives lost. Spain calls new U-boat decree unlawful.

February 8.—Germany tries to get Ambassador Gerard to sign a paper reaffirming Prussian treaties with the United States, but he refuses.

February 10.—Gerard finally allowed to leave Berlin.

February 12.—Announced officially Germany has asked parley with United States through Swiss minister at Washington and been snubbed. Germany masses five army corps to overawe Holland.

February 13.—British hem in Turks at Kut-el-Amara, Mesopotamia.

February 15.—Germany releases American Yarrowdale prisoners.

February 17.—Learn German embassy gave orders for crippling of German merchantmen here before publication of ruthless warfare note.

February 20.—Austria backs Germany in ruthless warfare. Food riots in New York, probably stirred up by German agents.

February 22.—Germany torpedoes seven Dutch ships leaving Falmouth in violation of her pledge.

February 23.—British stringently restrict imports to fight submarine war.

February 25.—Germans make "strategic" retirement on Ancre front. Laconia, British ship, sunk unwarned off Ireland; two American women killed.

February 26.—President asks congress for authority to arm American merchantcraft. British capture Kut-el-Amara.

February 28.—Germany's plot to ally Mexico and Japan with her against the United States and her promise of three American states to Mexico revealed.

March 1.—President Wilson confirms story of German attempt to incite Mexico and Japan. Tokyo denounces plot. House passes bill to arm ships, 403 to 13.

March 3.—Russians take Hamadan, Persia, from Turks.

March 4—President Wilson denounces "willful men" in senate who filibustered against armed ship bill, killing it by ending of administration term. British take over 25-mile Somme front from French. President takes oath of office for second term.

March 6.—President's advisers tell him he has power to arm ships without action of congress.

March 7.—Berlin admits sending intercepted Zimmermann note to Mexico.

March 9.—President calls extra congress session for April 16.

March 11.—British capture Bagdad. Russian revolution starts. Petrograd troops desert government.

March 12.—German U-boat shells and sinks United States merchant ship Algonquin without warning.

March 14.—China breaks diplomatic relations with Germany.

March 15.—Czar abdicates.

March 16.—Grand Duke Michael of Russia renounces throne, bringing Romanoff dynasty to an end. Duma in control.

March 17.—Germans begin big retreat on west front. Announced vote of Russian people will decide form of government.

March 18.—News received of sinking of American ships City of Memphis, Illinois and Vigilancia by U-boats; 22 men missing.

March 21.—Wilson calls on congress to meet April 2 instead of April 16. Twenty lost when United States tanker Healdton, bound for Holland, is sunk by U-boat in North sea.

March 25.—President orders partial mobilization of National Guard to protect property from German plotters. Navy ordered to get ready.

March 27.—Fifteen thousand more National Guardsmen called out.

April 3.—Wilson asks declaration of state of war by congress. Germans drive Russians across Stokhod river, taking a large number of prisoners.

April 4.—Senate passes war resolution, 82 to 6.

April 5.—House passes war resolution 373 to 50.

April 6.—President signs congress resolution and proclaims state of war. Government takes over German liners.

April 7.—Cuba declares war on Germany.

April 9.—Austria-Hungary breaks diplomatic relations with United States. British storm Vimy Ridge, taking 6,000 prisoners on first day of battle. Wilson joins fight to raise new armies by universal service principle.

April 10.—British prisoners at Vimy reach 11,000. Brazil breaks diplomatic relations with Germany, British advance 50 miles beyond Bagdad.

April 11.—Herbert C. Hoover, accepts offer to direct food supplies of United States.

April 13.—British cut into Hindenburg line. President defines war zone off coast.

April 14.—House passes seven billion war loan bill.

April 15.—Wilson calls on nation to support him in war.

April 16.—French in 25-mile offensive toward the "Ladies Roard" and in Champagne take 10,000 prisoners first day.

April 17.—Big war credit passes senate. German wounded die when U-boats sink British hospital ships Donegal and Lanfrano without warning.

April 18.—French prisoners in new offensive total 17,000.

April 19.—Fight is started for prohibition during war. American freighter Mongolia sinks a U-boat—the first American victory of the war.

April 20.—In confused night battle of destroyers in English Channel British and German vessels lock, and crews fight with cutlasses.

April 21.—Balfour commission from Great Britain reaches United States.

April 24.—French commission arrives in United States.

April 25.—U-boats sink 64 British vessels in week, it is announced, causing alarm in Britain. Wilson tells Balfour United States will not make a separate peace. United States makes first foreign war loan—$200,000,000 to Great Britain.

April 28.—House votes conscription army bill, 397 to 24, and senate, 81 to 8. Guatemala breaks off relations with Germany.

April 29.—Petain chosen to lead French armies in place of Nivelle. Joffre asks United States army in France without delay.

May 2.—Announce first Liberty Loan bond issue will be $2,000,000,000. Secretary of State Lansing warns U-boat sinkings are serious.

May 2.—Russians abandon Mush, Armenia, to the Turks.

May 3.—News received of mistreatment of Jews in Palestine by Turks.

May 4.—French take Craonne from Germans.

May 6.—French in second battle of the Aisne take 6,100 prisoners.

May 7.—Orders given to raise 11,000 engineers here for work in France.

May 10.—Critical situation in Russia and civil war is feared.

May 14.—Great Britain turns over to United States 1,024,500 tons of shipping building for her here.

May 15.—New Italian offensive begins.

May 16.—Announced squadron of American destroyers is assisting the British; U-boat losses sink to 26 in week.

May 18.—President proclaims conscription law, calling on 10,000,000 men, aged twenty-one to thirty-one years, to register June 5. Italians announce 6,432 prisoners.

May 25.—Italy launches renewed Corso offensive, taking 9,000 prisoners first day. German airplanes kill 76 persons in Dover and Folkestone.

May 26.—Germany announces she will sink hospital ships without warning unless they obey certain strict rules about the courses they take. Announced Italy has captured 22,414 Austrians since May 14.

June 3.—General Chang Hsun named dictator by royalists of China.

June 5.—United States registers for the army draft without disorder. General Brusiloff made head of Russian armies.

June 7.—British blow up Messines ridge; explosion heard in London; 5,000 prisoners taken on first day of offensive.

June 8.—General Pershing, commander of American expedition, arrives in England. Secretary of War Baker plans for 100,000 American airplanes. One hundred American aviators arrive in France.

June 9.—Wilson tells Russia what United States is fighting for. Japan offended by United States note urging China to maintain order.

June 11.—Lord Northcliffe, famous publisher, arrives to co-ordinate British missions in United States.

June 12.—King Constantine of Greece abdicates in favor of his second son, Alexander, at command of the allies.

June 13.—In greatest air raid so far on London, 153 are killed and 430 injured. Pershing reaches Paris. Elihu Root and American mission in Petrograd.

June 15.—Liberty loan oversubscribed. Great Britain frees all the Irish rebels.

June 17.—Doctor Ivers, who wrote Germany's official reply to the Belgian atrocity charges, is sentenced to nine months' imprisonment in Berlin for extorting $30,000 from the mother of a soldier by threats; evidence shows he is a chronic drunkard and morphine fiend. Duma demands immediate offensive by Russian troops.

June 19.—United States Admiral Sims put in command of allied fleet off Ireland.

June 22.—Announced Liberty loan subscriptions total $3,035,226,850.

June 25.—American Red Cross campaign closes, with subscriptions over the hundred million dollars sought.

June 26.—Official Mesopotamian report scores British civil and military leaders. Canadians within one mile of Lens, great French coal center.

June 27.—Arrival of first United States army in France announced.

June 28.—Brazil joins in war by annulling her decree of neutrality between the entente nations and Germany.

June 29.—Greece breaks diplomatic relations with the central powers.

June 30.—Russians begin big offensive in Galicia. War Minister Kerensky leads attack. Haig gains mile on four-mile front before Lens.

July 1.—Washington announces United States is ready to equip army of 2,000,000.

July 2.—Russian prisoners counted in her offensive number 10,273. Chinese empire re-established.

July 3.—Government tells of two submarine attacks on transports bearing Pershing's men; one U-boat sunk. Russia announces 6,000 more prisoners. Germans make vain five-mile offensive at Verdun.

July 4.—Eleven killed in German air raid on Harwich.

July 5.—Republicans and monarchists battle 35 miles from Peking.

July 6.—Leaders of German spy system in United States arrested.

July 7.—Twenty-two German Gotha airplanes, mounting four guns each, raid London, killing 43 and injuring 197.

July 8.—Wilson orders export embargo on food, fuel and many other things to prevent supplies reaching Germany. British foreign office states German crops this summer will not be above 40 per cent of normal. United States shipping board states expects to build 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 tons in 18 months, instead of the 2,500,000 to 3,000,000 originally aimed at.

July 9.—British dreadnaught Vanguard blown up; all but two aboard killed.

July 10.—Germans in sudden drive along seacoast beat British back to Yser river and capture 1,250 men. Crisis over electoral reforms and war aims in Germany. Russians take Halicz, Galicia.

July 11.—Russians seize town of Kalusz.

July 12.—Widespread labor disorders in West caused by Industrial Workers of the World; German agents suspected. Chang Hsun, leader of Chinese monarchists, flies to Dutch legation in Peking.

July 13.—British bring down 30 German airplanes on west front in biggest air battle so far.

July 14.—Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg resigned and Dr. G. E. Michaelis succeeded him. Germans took French posts south of Courcy. House passed $640,000,000 aviation bill.

July 15.—French took important hills positions from Germans south of Reims.

July 16.—Russians took Lodziany from Austrians, but evacuated Kalusz.

July 17.—French took German trenches near Melancourt. Three members of Russian cabinet resigned; riots in Petrograd suppressed. Shake-up in British cabinet.

July 18.—Increased activity on Roumanian front. Russians took part of Novica.

July 19.—Great German attack between Craonne and Hurtebise partly successful. Chancellor Michaelis declared for submarine warfare. Russians driven back in Viina region. Teutons make advances in Galicia.

July 20.—Draft for American National army held. Premier Lvoff of Russia succeeded by Kerensky. Germany called 2,000,000 of her youngest men to the colors.

July 21.—Senate passed food control and aviation bills. Russians in disorderly retreat, burning villages.

July 22.—German aviators raided England, killing 11 in coast towns, but were driven away from London. Siam declared state of war with Germany and Austria-Hungary.

July 23.—Kerensky given absolute powers as dictator of Russia. Germans lost heavily in attacks along the Chemin des Dames.

July 24—Goethals, Denman and White out of shipping board; Rear Admiral Capps, E. N. Hurley and Bainbridge Colby succeeded them. McAdoo asked congress for $5,000,000,000 more for war. Russians evacuated Stanislau, their whole line periled. French defeated Germans on Craonne front.

July 25—Division of traitrous Russian troops blown to pieces by own artillery as part of General Korniloff's measures to restore order. Lenine, Russian pacifist agitator, captured after greatest man hunt Russia ever knew.

100 MOST IMPORTANT EVENTS IN GREAT WAR

June 28, 1914.—Archduke Ferdinand, heir presumptive to Austria's throne, and wife assassinated at Serajavo, Bosnia, by Slav student, Princip, giving the pretext for war.

July 23.—Austria delivers famous ultimatum to Serbia, charging assassination plot was hatched on Serb soil.

July 28.—Serbia having agreed to all Austria demands save one, Austria declares war.

August 1.—Germany declares war on Russia.

August 3.—Germany declares war on France and invades Belgium.

August 4.—Great Britain declares a state of war by act of Germany.

August 21-24—Battle of Mons-Charleroi; Germans victorious.

August 23.—Japan at war with Germany.

August 27.—Germans burn Louvain, Belgium.

August 29.—Russians crushed in battle near Tannenburg, Prussia.

September 5-10.—Germans turned back by French and British in the battle of the Marne.

September 12.—Battle of the Aisne begins.

October 9.—Germans capture Antwerp.

October 21-31.—First battle of Ypres.

October 30.—Russia declares war on Turkey.

November 1.—Germans sink Admiral Cradlock's British fleet off Chili.

November 10-12.—Second battle at Ypres.

December 1.—German General De Wet captured, ending South African revolt.

December 5.—Serbians defeat Austrians.

December 8.—British sink German fleet off Falkland islands.

January 24, 1915.—Naval battle in North sea; German cruiser Bluecher sunk.

February 8.—Russians suffer second great defeat in East Prussia.

February 17.—Germans begin submarine blockade, despite American protest.

March 22.—Russians take Przemysl, Galicia after long siege.

April 22.—Gas first used in war by Germans at Ypres.

April 25.—Allies land at Dardanelles.

May 4.—Beginning of great German offensive against Russia.

May 7.—Lusitania sunk unwarned by U-boat; 1,000 die, of whom more than 100 are Americans.

May 22.—Italy declares war on Austria.

June 2.—Teutons retake Przemysl.

August 5.—Germans capture Warsaw.

September 1.—Germany promises United States to sink no more liners without warning.

September 8.—Czar succeeds Grand Duke Nicholas in command of Russian armies.

September 15.—Germans capture Pinsk—high tide in invasion of Russia.

September 24-25.—Allies in drive in France capture 25,000.

October 5.—Allies land at Saloniki.

October 9.—Germans occupy Belgrade.

October 10.—Bulgaria attacks Serbia.

December 9.—Germany announces Serbia is entirely conquered.

December 19.—Allies evacuate Gallipoli.

February 14, 1916.—Russians capture Erzerum, Turkey.

February 23.—Germans open Verdun offensive.

April 18.—Russians take Trebizond, Turkey.

April 24.—Irish revolt in Dublin.

April 28.—British besieged in Kut-el-Amara, Mesopotamia, surrender.

May 30.—Battle of Jutland; 14 British and 18 German warships sunk.

June 5.—Lord Kitchener drowned when cruiser Hampshire is torpedoed north of Scotland.

June 17.—Russians retake Czernowitz, capital of Bukowina, in great offensive.

June 20.—Arabs rebel from Turkey, capture Mecca; new kingdom established.

June 27.—British and French in great drive in west.

July 9.—Submarine merchantman Deutschland reaches Baltimore.

July 27.—Russians retake Brody, northern Galicia.

August 9.—Italians take Gorizia.

July 10.—Russians take Stanislau, Galicia.

August 28.—Roumania enters war on side of the entente, and invades Transylvania.

September 6.—Germany begins great squeeze on Roumania.

November 10.—First great air battle of world's history; 67 British, French and German airplanes brought down.

December 5.—Teutons take Bucharest.

December 11.—Germany openly proffers peace to her enemies.

December 21.—President Wilson asks both sides to define their war aims.

January 17, 1917.—News received German cruiser Moewe has taken 24 ships in South Atlantic.

January 22.—Wilson asking "peace without victory," demands United States enter world league at close of war.

January 31.—Germany declares ruthless submarine warfare on all ships, whatever nationality, in the war zones.

February 3.—United States severs diplomatic relations with Germany.

February 26.—President asks congress for authority to arm all American vessels.

February 26.—British capture Kut-el-Amara.

February 28.—Zimmermann note suggesting alliance of Mexico and Japan with Germany against United States made public.

March 11.—British capture Bagdad.

March 11.—Russian revolution starts.

March 15.—Czar abdicates.

March 17.—Germans begin big "strategic retirement" on west front.

April 3.—Wilson asks congress to declare a state of war with Germany.

April 6.—President signs congress resolution proclaiming war.

April 7.—Cuba declares war on Germany.

April 9.—Austria-Hungary breaks diplomatic relations with United States.

April 9.—British storm Vimy Ridge.

April 10.—Brazil breaks diplomatic relations with Germany.

April 16.—French in great offensive near Aisne river.

April 19.—American freighter Mongolia sinks a submarine, this being the first American victory of the war.

April 28.—Both houses of congress pass selective draft army bill.

May 15.—Big Italian offensive in Carso begins.

June 3.—Chinese royalists name Chang Hsun dictator; Germans assist plot.

June 5.—Americans register for army draft without disorder.

June 7.—British blow up Messines ridge; explosion heard in London.

June 8.—General Pershing reaches England.

June 12.—King Constantine of Greece abdicates; nation prepares to join allies.

June 13.—153 killed, 430 injured in London by German airplane raid.

June 15.—United States Liberty Loan closes, with billion oversubscription.

June 27.—Announce arrival of first American army in France.

June 28.—Brazil joins in war.

June 30.—Russians begin big offensive in Galicia led by War Minister Kerensky in person.

July 2.—Chinese empire declared re-established; republicans prepare to resist.

July 7.—Twenty-two German airplanes of immense new type kill 43, injure 197, in London.

July 8.—Wilson orders export embargo.

July 12.—Chinese empire falls; Chang Hsun flees to Dutch legation in Peking.

July 13.—In biggest air battle so far British claim downing of 30 German planes on west front.

July 14.—Von Bethmann-Hollweg, German imperial chancellor, resigns and the kaiser appoints Dr. Georg Michaelis in his place.

July 19.—Russians in Galicia mutiny and are routed by Germans.

July 20.—Draft for American National army held.

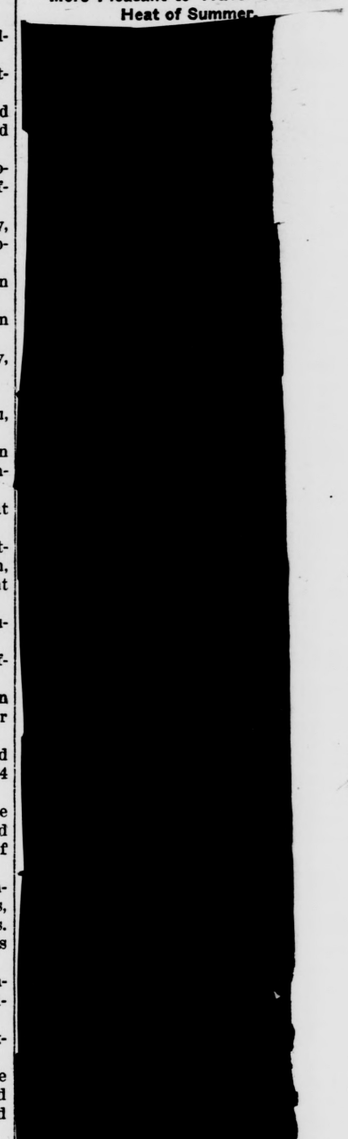
July 20.—Premier Lvoff of Russia resigns and Kerensky succeeds him.

July 21.—United States senate passes food control and $640,000,000 aviation bills.

PUBLIC ROADS

PLAN TO IMPROVE HIGHWAYS

Ohio Township Aims to Make Roads More Pleasant to Travel Over in Heat of Summer.



The value of good roads is becoming more and more recognized in the United States every day. Wise men point to the fact that tap-line railroad spurs cannot be constructed in the country for less than $75,000 a mile, and that the cost of these must be paid by the commodity transported over them.

The good roads do not cost so much and are just as efficient. Everything that makes it easier to get crops to the market raises the value of farm lands by making them more profitable to the farmer.

Leads in Road Improvement.

The Automobile club of Southern California, with its 10,203 members, which claims to be the largest organization of the kind in the world, declares that California is leading all states in highway development.

Rural Attitude Changed.

The use of the automobile by farmers has completely changed the rural attitude toward motoring, and tens of thousands of men are making direct profits by catering to the passing motorist.

Good Roads in Spain.

The government maintains 27,340 miles of road in Spain and has more than 3,000 miles under construction at the present time.

Indicate Value of Community.

The roads furnish a yardstick to measure the value of any community. A settled country that is not worth a good road is not worth living in.

Buy the Best Separator.

When buying a separator buy the best as it is the cheapest in the end.

SAVED BY BOOK OF SERMONS

Canadian Soldier Still Living Because He Had Volume in Pocket and Was Not Reading It.

From the trenches on the western front by way of Canada comes the story of a soldier's narrow escape from death and the levity displayed by a comrade, illustrating how viewpoints change when men get on the firing line.

Private Mac of an Alberta regiment had a pious upbringing in his early home in Scotland, and his religious inclinations did not desert him when his family settled on a farm in western Canada. All through the war he has carried "Spurgeon's Sermons" in his breast pocket, and occasionally he does some preaching, with his comrades in arms as the congregation.

Private G of the same regiment lacked the upbringing and the book of sermons, but possesses a sense of humor. The two were in a group resting and smoking when a shot from a German sniper hit Private Mac in the breast, the bullet being deflected by the book.

Fearing that Mac was about to improve the occasion, G "beat him to it" and in a fair imitation of his friend's best preaching manner started in:

"Oh, dear friends, what a blessed thing it was that our dear brother wasn't a-reading of his book of sermons—as he ought to have been—instead of engaging in worldly conversation with sinful soldier men. For if dear Brother Mac had been a-reading of his book of sermons, where, oh, where, my dear friends, would Brother Mac (priceless old thing) have been then?"

Cheap and Good.

Some of the best foods are the cheapest. There are carrots, salsify, parsnips, lettuce and such stuff. They have not advanced in price very much, and they are the best food that grows, says the Columbus (O.) State Journal. Carrots have the rarest combination of food qualities of anything that grows. It is so healthful that it is said a steady diet of it will cure many distempers. Parsnips are cheap, good, wholesome. Anybody who doesn't like the taste of a parsnip has his palate put in wrong. Lettuce is cheap and a lettuce sandwich is royal food. Anyone who starves while these things are on the market, to be bought for a few cents, has not much of a claim on life. There is more health in them than in porterhouse steak or oyster cocktails. Some people affect to think they are a low-brow food, but it might be said in retort that they are low-browed people who think so. Live on carrots for a week and you win the prize offered for the best song on Ohio.

At Last!

"There is only one thing in this war that gives me any comfort," remarked Mr. Cumrox.

"What's that?"

"At last I am permitted to come right out in public and say I don't approve of Wagner opera."

GUARD MOBILIZED

State Units Answer President Wilson's Call.

NEXT MOVE UNCERTAIN

Lack Of Equipment May Delay the Transfer Of Some Branches Of Service To Anniston (Ala.) Camp.

6,895 MEN OF MARYLAND GUARD IN SERVICE.

Already In Federal Service.

Fourth Regiment	1,627
Fifth Regiment	1,882
First Regiment (Cos. D and H)	300

Mobilized Wednesday.

First Regiment—other companies	1,650
Battery A	180
Battery B	180
Battery C	190
Coast Artillery	450
Troop A	190
Field Hospital	126
First Separate Company	120
Grand total	6,895

"For America!"

This single phrase, more potent now throughout the State and country than any patriotic utterance that has ever before come to their ears, was impressed on the minds of thousands of young citizen-soldiers when they assembled Wednesday morning at the National Guard armories in answer to the mobilization call.

On the eve of mobilization, the Fifth Regiment was reported to be within 120 of the necessary war strength of 2,002 men. Sixty-eight applicants were examined and later sworn in.

The combined forces of Maryland's Brigade is the strongest ever put into service by the State since the Civil War. About 6,800 men answered the mobilization call Wednesday morning. Of this number, about 3,000 are already in the Federal service.

These 6,800 young men, many of them just commencing their life work, have put aside their civilian duties to join in making Maryland's forces a great factor in the struggle against Prussianism.

Yet this spirit of patriotism is different from the feeling that manifested itself in France and England three years ago. There is no imminent peril, no direct invasion of the ravening horde of Germans afire with the lust of blood and conquest; but it is for humanity, for liberty, for justice and for civilization that thousands and thousands are making untold sacrifices in order to give their all, if need be, for the protection of American ideals.

They are willing to face unflinching life as it must be lived in the foul jaws of death; in the muddy, bloody trenches of France, and face if it need comes for months and even years for the safe-guarding of the world's highest standards of civilization.

At 9 o'clock Wednesday morning the First Regiment began to mobilize. At its armories scattered throughout the entire State men doffed their civilian trim for their khaki uniforms. At the Fifth and Fourth armories those companies not in Federal service did the same procedure.

Out at Pikesville 500 men, members of Maryland's Field Artillery, all of them eager to commence the long, rigorous training essential to perfection in this complicated branch, gathered the same hour. Troop A, Maryland's cavalry unit, will be housed at the suburban armory.

At the old Fifth Regiment Armory the battalion of Coast Artillery, the Field Hospital and Ambulance Company are quartered. There are no plans at present to recall the various companies of the First, Fourth and Fifth Regiments from the guard duty they are doing at strategic railroad points throughout the East. Companies D and H, of the First Regiment, are guarding the city water supply at Lake Montebello.

Equipment Not All Ready.

It is the plan of those in charge of the mobilization of the infantry companies to have their commands ready as soon as possible. Perhaps before noon the old bugles, which have been silent since blaring the Mexican mobilization call, will sound out and call the companies from their rooms. In the mounted branches of the service more delay is anticipated.

Lack of uniforms and other equipment, more apparent in the artillery, because of the admission of two new batteries, will handicap in the drills to some extent. Then, too, there are but enough horses for a single battery. Battery B, the second unit of artillery, has been officially recognized and accepted by the War Department, and Gen. Henry M. Warfield received notification that Battery C, the "baby" unit, was acceptable.

Next Movement Uncertain.

General Warfield does not know how long the troops will stay at the armories before entraining for Anniston, Ala., where they will prepare for the foreign struggle. It may be 10 days or two weeks and it may be longer. Much equipment must be distributed and all of the units must be mustered into the Federal service.

J. L. Christopher, carpenter, was injured and Rev. F. C. MacSorley, pastor of United Methodist Episcopal Church, Federalsburg, barely escaped with his life, while razing the tabernacle where the Berge Sisters recently held a revival. Christopher was caught under the falling timbers and severely injured about the head and shoulders, while the minister was saved from being caught under a falling 30-foot section by a workman calling to him in the nick of time. He [illegible] out of harm's way just as the [illegible] crashed to earth.

IDLERS ENROLL

Governor Issues Proclamation on Compulsory Work.

SHERIFFS TO GET DODGERS

Exemptions Are Few, and Those Living Easy On Incomes Must Register For Duty.

Governor Harrington has taken the first step in actually putting the screws upon those who neither work nor fight.

He issued a proclamation requiring unemployed able-bodied men between the ages of 18 years and 50 years, with certain exceptions, to register on or after August 20 name, address, age and other needed information. The registration will be with the clerks of the circuit courts in the counties and with the Clerk of the Superior Court in Baltimore city.

On and after August 20 the sheriffs will begin rounding up the dodgers. The Governor is determined that those who do not fight shall work. The loafers eat, and the Governor intends to do everything in his power to make them earn what they eat and not to be a burden upon the balance of the community. There will be a fine up to $50 for each idler who does not register, and if the fine is not paid he will go to jail and be registered for work afterward.

Fine For Refusing Job.

Any person who disobeys the Governor's assignment to work after the registration shall have been completed will be subject to a fine up to $500 or to imprisonment up to six months, with assignment to the work afterward.

A great deal of work is to be done before August 20 in preparing the machinery for the registration. The State Law Department has undertaken to handle much of the details, as well as the legal work, and Attorney-General Ritchie has assigned Philip B. Perlman, one of his assistants, to take charge. Mr. Perlman will prepare the registration cards, containing the information to be supplied by those who register, and will prepare the instructions to be sent to the State's Attorneys, justices of peace, clerks of courts, sheriffs and others charged with the enforcement of the law. Rules and regulations will be adopted governing the assignment of persons to work, and the labor field will be surveyed to determine the occupations to which assignments should be made.

Work They Can Do.

The Compulsory Work law, under the authority of which the Governor is acting, provides that idlers may be put to work in occupations carried on by the State, Baltimore city or any of the counties, or any of their agencies; or in occupations carried on by private persons, firms or corporations, whether such occupations be agricultural, industrial or otherwise, provided that such occupations are essential to the welfare and protection of the people of the State and nation during the war.

The proclamation is, in part, as follows:

"Persons able to support themselves by reason of the ownership of property or income and those supported by others are included among those required to register.

"Persons falling within the following descriptions will not be required to register:

These Are Exempted.

"1. Students and persons fitting themselves to engage in trade or industrial pursuits.

"2. Persons temporarily unemployed by reasons of differences with their employers.

"3. Persons engaged or employed in any seasonal business, trade or occupation carried on in Baltimore city or Allegany county.

To Treat All Alike.

"Rules and regulations will be prepared and published governing the assignment of persons of the description aforesaid to work, which will assure that all persons similarly circumstanced shall, as far as it is possible to do so, be treated alike.

"In due time, and from time to time, I will proclaim the occupations which I find to be essential for the protection and welfare of the people of this State and the United States, and which I find cannot be carried on as the protection and welfare of the people of this State and the United States require without resort to said act."

Reuben Dove, a young negro resident of Montgomery county, will be given a dose of his own medicine when the sentence imposed upon him by Judge J. Alby Henderson in the police court at Rockville is carried out by Sheriff Frank Gaither. Dove was convicted of beating his wife, and Judge Henderson decided that about 10 lashes upon his bare back might give him some idea of how the blows his wife testified he gave her felt, and might serve to deter him from further acts of the kind.

Health officers discovered a small-sized epidemic of infantile paralysis at Barton, in the southwestern end of Allegany county, one child having died from the plague and six others now being ill. The four-year-old daughter of John Dawson, a miner, was stricken with the disease on Sunday and has since died.

George T. Givans, 31 years old, son of George B. Givans, was run over and killed by a train at Ocean City.

China contains more American missionaries than American business men.

One iron mine only has been discovered in Egypt which was worked by the ancients.

The shalt of Kerman (whence our word "shawl") is either woven from the down of the goat or from wool.

WILSON APPEALS TO THE WOMEN

Housewives Asked to Conserve Perishable Foods.

BIG LOSS MAY BE AVOIDED

The President Speaks To Women Of the Nation Through the Secretary Of Agriculture—Increased Production By the Farmers.

Washington.—A memorable appeal from President Wilson to the women of the nation, whether living in city, town or country, was issued Sunday through Secretary of Agriculture D. F. Houston to take immediate steps to avoid a threatened loss of vast amounts of perishable fruits and vegetables, especially in 24 States that have asked government assistance and information on the subject of How Housewives May Immediately Start Canning, Preserving, Pickling, Drying and Storing.

The advance organization work has all been completed by a special committee working nationally under the direction of Secretary of Agriculture Houston and the most intensive campaign, especially in the 24 states in distress, will be conducted during the next three weeks. The President's letter follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE.
Washington, July 28, 1917.

Mr. Secretary and Gentlemen of the Committee:

I very earnestly desire to commend your plans and to second your efforts to secure the conservation of surpluses of perishable food products. Out of the depths of their patriotism the farmers of the nation gave an immediate and effective response to my appeal to increase production. Providence favored them and we have not only the prospect of increased crops of a number of staples but also the certainty of a large production of fruits and vegetables.

Production Only Part.

But increased production, important as it is, is only a part of the solution of the food problem. It is of the first importance that we take care of what has been raised and make it available for consumption. This task is of peculiar urgency with reference to our perishable farm products. It is essential not only that adequate measures be taken to secure their conservation, but also that the Department of Agriculture redouble its efforts to assist producers in the matter of marketing.

I am informed that in many sections in which fruits and vegetables have been produced in abundance the people already are canning and drying them in large quantities. But we should be content with nothing short of the perfection of organization and should be unwilling that anything should be lost. In this hour of peril, I am concerned, as I know you are with the necessity of avoiding waste. Every bushel of potatoes properly stored, every pound of vegetables properly put by for future use, every jar of fruit preserved add that much to our insurance of victory, add that much to hasten the end of this conflict. To win we must have maximum efficiency in all directions. We cannot win without complete and effective concentration of all our efforts.

We can all aid by increasing our consumption of perishable products. Such of them as we can efficiently utilize we must utilize, and, by so doing, relieve the strain on our store of staples. We must aim to consume these things locally so far as possible and thus relieve the pressure on transportation agencies, freeing them for the more efficient handling of products required for military purposes. What we cannot presently consume we must conserve.

A Public Service.

The service we are asking the people to render in this matter is a public service. It is one primarily for the household. Upon the housewife much of the burden of the task will fall. I join you in your appeal to the women of the nation, whether living in a city, town or country, to devote their time, so far as it may be feasible and necessary, to the performance of this very essential work. Among them some will be found who are fitted by experience to teach others, and they will put their knowledge whole-heartedly at the service of their neighbors.

I am sure that we may confidently count upon the co-operation of the editors of the nation in disseminating the necessary information. I am equally certain that the governors and the food committees appointed by them in the states in which this problem is urgent will leave nothing undone to attack it promptly and to assist in solving it. Faithfully yours,

(Signed) WOODROW WILSON.

CHANCES IN MARINE CORPS.

Private Of Today May Be Officer Tomorrow, Says Commandant.

Washington.—"The man who enlists in the Marine Corps today may be the officer tomorrow," said Major General George Barnett, commandant of the corps. Sixty-five non-commissioned officers of the corps who have qualified have been designated recently for appointments as temporary second lieutenants.

FARMERS HOLDING BACK.

At the Bottom Of the List Of Liberty Loan Subscribers.

Washington.—Severe criticism of the farmers of the country for their failure to give stronger support to the Liberty Loan is contained in a communication from F. S. H. Von Engelket, president of the Federal Land Bank of Columbia, S. C., received at the Treasury Department, Mr. Von Engelket declares that the farmers stand practically at the bottom of the list of subscribers.

DRAFTED

AW GEE WHIZZ! WHAT DO YOU WANT NOW?
HERMAN, DEAR, COME HERE HONEY-BOY, MOTHER WANTS TO SPEAK TO YOU
HONEY-BOY
LOOK'T DEAR TH' SWELL LUNCH

(Copyright.)

WANT CROWDER TO EXEMPT THEM

Provost Marshal's Office Flooded With Letters.

REFERRED TO LOCAL BOARDS

Statement Says All Claims For Industrial Exemption Must Go To District Boards—Coal Operators Want Miners On the Job.

Washington.—A deluge of personal inquiries concerning future steps in the Army draft, and of pleas from industrial concerns for exemption of their expert workers, drew from the Provost Marshal's office a statement that questions must be addressed to local boards and that claims for industrial exemption must go later to the district boards. No general class of workmen will be exempted, Provost Marshal General Crowder told the coal production committee, which sought information whether miners would be left at their work. Appeals to the Provost Marshal's office from employers on behalf of their workmen can accomplish nothing, it was explained, as regulations promulgated by President Wilson govern all exemptions.

"The question of whether a man is more useful to his country in a peaceful pursuit, than in military service is a matter to be taken up with the district board," said an announcement, "and for that board to determine in the light of the circumstances surrounding each individual case.

"Procedure in case of claim for discharge on the ground of industry or agriculture is explicitly outlined in the regulations. Only the upper or district board has jurisdiction over an industrial or agricultural claim for discharge. Before a man has a standing before the district board he must first be certified to it by the local or lower board as physically qualified for service and must have had any discharge claim made before the lower board decided adversely to him.

"He has five days after he is certified to the upper board in which to file claim for discharge and five days more in which to file proof. All claims for exemption or discharge, except claims for discharge on industrial or agricultural grounds, are decided originally by the local or lower board."

Most individual queries to the Provost Marshal's office come from men who are absent from their place of registration and who have been summoned for examination. Such a man should apply in writing to the local board in the district where he is registered and request an order directing him to appear for physical examination and possibly exemption or discharge claim before the board of the district in which he is now living. This request should designate definitely the board having jurisdiction over the district in which he is living; for example, "local exemption board, division No. 9, New York City."

BABY HIT BY TRAIN LIVES.

Thrown Beneath Moving Freight Cars By Passenger Engine.

Lynchburg, Va.—Thelma Garrett, 3 years old, of Lookout, W. Va., who is visiting in the home of J. P. Almond, at Spout Springs, was struck several days ago by an east-bound passenger train which knocked the child under a freight train passing westward. Both trains were stopped and the child was taken from under a car, but was not badly injured.

JEWS HAVE OWN REGIMENT.

Copy Of King David's Shield Will Be Badge Of Fighters.

London.—The War Office has announced the formation of a special Jewish regiment of infantry, with experienced officers in the higher commands. Jewish soldiers, with knowledge of the Yiddish or Russian languages, already serving with British regiments, will be transferred to this unit.

DRAFT NUMBERS AS SOUVENIRS.

Turned Over To Red Cross For Sale To Swell Fund.

Washington.—The original numbers used in drawing the new national army have been turned over to the Red Cross by Provost Marshal-General Crowder for sale as souvenirs, the proceeds to be turned into the Red Cross fund. The first eight numbers and the last one, however, will be put back in the bowl and placed in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, beside the Liberty Bell.

MAY REJECT ONE MAN IN FOUR

Dependents and Those Engaged in Industrial Work.

ADD TO NUMBER EXEMPTED

Communities In Which There Will Be Fewest Rejections—Residents Of Suburban Sections Expected To Yield Most Men.

Washington.—Reports of the first selection boards to fill their quotas for the selective draft army are eagerly awaited by Washington officials because they will give the first definite information as to the probable percentage of rejections to be expected among the 10,000,000 registrants for physical reasons or for dependents.

All available statistics indicate a probable rejection of one in every four for physical disability. In particular localities this will vary greatly, but the average for the whole country is expected to be between 25 and 30 per cent. There is no available data as to dependents, however, or as to how many must be excused under industrial exemptions.

It appears probable that peculiar results will be brought out in some districts. If the reasoning of some officials is correct, the lowest rejection and exemption rates will be disclosed in well-to-do communities, such as the suburbs of large cities, where men of comfortable incomes make their homes. Sons of such men, it is suggested, have had better food, better care and better surroundings than the factory hands of nearby towns and they should be in better physical condition.

As a class such young men could hardly be regarded as indispensable, officials say, in their civil, business or industrial capacities, and dependents probably will not free as many of them from service as of most other classes.

In factory towns, on the other hand, the rejection rate for physical disability probably will be high. The fact that the men are confined six days a week at their machines undoubtedly will have affected their physical condition. Virtually every married man of those registered in these places is the sole support of his wife and children and such men cannot be taken. Also if the industry in which they are engaged is vital to the carrying on of the war industrial exemptions will run high.

Only reports from selection and district boards in typical communities, however, can show exactly what is to be expected. Roughly the War Department has estimated that two men must be called for every soldier accepted, but they realize that the returns may tell a far different story.

World War in Brief

Having retreated a distance of approximately 100 miles from where Kerensky, the iron man of Russia, carried them in his personally conducted drive early in the present month, the Russian Army on the center of the line in East Galicia is again on Russian soil on both sides of Husiatyn and is still being followed by the forces of the Teutonic Allies.

Wherever those of the faithful troops attempt to give battle they are harassed by numerically stronger forces of the Teutons and compelled to give ground, receiving no assistance from their recalcitrant former brothers-in-arms, whose main effort continues to be to get out of striking distance of the enemy.

Likewise the armies to the north and south continue to fall back before the enemy, at a few points only standing to offer a semblance of resistance, and then only for short periods of time.

Down along this latter front the Russians, aided by the Roumanians, continue to force the Teutonic Allies to cede ground, especially in the upper Putna Valley.

Several attacks by the Germans in the Verdun sector, notably between the much-fought-for ground in the region of the Avocourt Wood and Hill 304, also were repulsed by General Petain's forces.

Meanwhile, although the infantry operations are on a minor scale, consisting mainly of raids by the British, the great artillery [illegible] which has been in progress in Flanders for more than a week continues unabated.

The rain of German shells on Nieuport is tremendous, and the British guns are replying almost shot for shot against the German line.

DO NOT EXPECT AN EARLY PEACE

Washington Officials Realize Situation is Serious.

SOME BIG PROBLEMS AHEAD

Winning Of War Up To Americans. Administration Confident Nation Will Prove Equal To Task.

Washington.—No attempt is made here to minimize the seriousness of the situation in the war theatres in Europe. The United States is in the war and will go through with it; but any hope of a short struggle has gone glimmering with the apparently almost complete collapse of the Russian war machine.

Increases Task In West.

The development was not unexpected by many army officers. When the offensive of July 1 was started by the Russian forces the most frequent comment heard here was that it was probably the dying kick of the old Russian machine. Most observers were frankly skeptical that it could produce any decided result.

For the United States the Russian collapse may have an immediate and direct bearing. It will, if the German general staff presses its advantage, release additional German forces to bolster up the Western front, where American troops are to be engaged. The German line in the West has not been seriously impaired at any point, officers here believe. They do not claim to know specifically the situation all along the battle front, but they are unable to see that the British and French have wrested from the Germans any key position of such importance that it can be used next year to hurl the enemy back toward the Rhine.

Chance Lies In Belgium.

It has been noted in fact that the one strategic advantage gained in recent fighting was gained by the Germans. Many officers here believe that when a small sector of the British line in Belgium was overwhelmed and its defenders nearly all captured or killed, the Germans improved the situation on their weakest front materially. That view is based on opinion that the only hope of decisive attainments for the Allies in the West lies in rolling up the German right flank where it reaches the sea in Belgium.

If that could be done, it is argued that the U-boat bases could be stamped out and the only offensive instrument of the Germans be eliminated entirely or so seriously impaired as to make it ineffective.

Cost Would Be Heavy.

The big question is whether it could be done. It would require combined army and navy operations on that part of the Belgian coast held by the Germans, for it would be necessary to force landing behind their line and force the whole right flank back from the sea as a result.

The price of a victory of this nature against the U-boats and German shore batteries probably would be appalling, and there is nothing to indicate that the effort is being seriously considered at the present. It cannot be questioned, however, that many army men, both in Great Britain and the United States, favor some such desperate attempt to bring the struggle to a conclusion.

Reports received from France, official and unofficial, so far as known, give no cheering picture of what must be done. There appears to be no doubt that the Allied line can stand against any force Germany can bring against it. Even the Russian disaster does not affect that situation. But to gather the necessary strength for a successful offensive will take time and ample sea transportation facilities if the United States is to furnish the needed surplus of men, airplanes, munitions and food.

The transportation problems before the United States, both on land and sea, are constantly increasing in scope. It seems to be certain now that whole railroad systems will have to be set up in France to give the American line the flow of war materials and men that it must have to press home an attack.

HARVARD CLUB TAKES TO SODA.

Big Organization In New York Installs Temperance Bar.

New York.—The Harvard Club, with approximately 5,000 members, has established a soda fountain and temperance bar. It is perhaps the largest club of its kind in the country. This novelty in club life is due to the fact that already 900 of its members are in military and naval service and are forbidden by law to drink alcoholic beverages while in uniform.

WOMAN DANCER A SPY.

Japanese Matahiri Sentenced To Death By France.

Paris.—The dancer, Marguerite Solle, known on the stage as "The Japanese dancer Matahiri," has been found guilty of espionage by a court-martial and sentenced to death. The dancer was formerly the wife of an officer in the Dutch Army, but had been divorced.

---

40 CHIPPEWA INDIANS ENLIST.

Will Form Company Of the Sixth Wisconsin Regiment.

Hayward, Wis.—Forty Chippewa Indians from the Lac Courte Oreilles Indian reservation have enlisted in a company that will be taken into the Sixth Wisconsin Regiment. Charles Isham, an Indian, took his two sons to the recruiting office and when one failed to pass the examination the father offered to go and was accepted. Another Indian had his three boys enlist.

DAIRY

DIFFERENCE IN MILK PRICES

Until Recently Product Has Been Paid for Without Regard to Quality—Farmers Organizing.

Discussing the cost of producing milk by dairymen and the cost of distribution by dealers, Prof. Fred Rasmussen, head of the dairy husbandry department at the Pennsylvania state college, recently asserted that milk has until very recently been paid for without regard to quality, the cheapest and poorest milk determining the price. The farmer, he said, has not made use of collective bargaining in the sale of milk, and as an individual has accepted whatever price was offered.

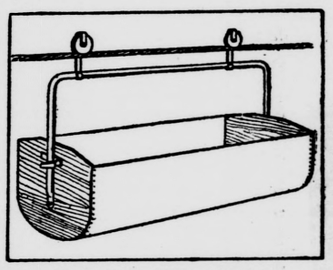
"The fact that milk has always been obtainable farther away from the market at less price than the difference in the cost of transportation," said Professor Rasmussen, "has made it difficult to get a rise in price of milk for the farmer. The farmer as a class is slow to change and slow to organize. It has been the history throughout the world that co-operation among farmers develops only under economic pressure.

"The fact that milk producers in the eastern part of the United States are today organizing to save their industry from financial ruin is the best evidence of the economic pressure the industry is suffering. In the solving of the crisis in the milk business today many adjustments must be made."

HOMEMADE CARRIER IN BARN

Labor-Saving Device Easily Put Together Greatly Assists With Chores Around Stables.

The daily toil about the barn in doing chores can be lessened if a few labor-saving devices are installed. One of these devices is a manure carrier. I made one as follows: The body of the carrier is made of pine boards for the ends, shaped as in the sketch, and onto these ends I nailed sheet-iron sides and bottoms, as shown, says a South Dakota writer in The Farmer. Then I bent an ordinary one-inch gas pipe into U shape, forming the frame, and bolted it to the body of the carrier, as shown. Then to the top of the gas pipe frame I fastened two pivoted sheave wheels, diameter six



Homemade Litter Carrier.

inches. A little retaining or trip lever was also fastened to the frame and engages in a suitable slot in the end of the carrier body. This lever is shown in the sketch, and it is to keep the carrier body in place when loading, and to release the body so that it will swing on the pivots in unloading.

The next thing was to put up the track. I used round steel cable purchased from the local dealer and fastened this to a post in the barnyard suitably guyed and anchored. The other end of the cable I ran through the barn door to the opposite side. There I fastened it to the wall securely and stretched it tight. Then I hung the carrier in place and the job was completed. It works fine and is about as good as a more expensive one.

GOOD SANITATION IN DAIRY

Five Practical Suggestions Made by Clemson College for Best Management of Herd.

(Clemson College Bulletin.)

1. Have the herd examined at least once a year by a competent veterinarian. Promptly remove animals suspected of being in bad health. Never add an animal to the herd until certain it is free from disease, particularly tuberculosis.

2. Never allow a cow to be excited by fast driving, abuse or unnecessary disturbance.

3. Clean the entire body of the cow daily. Hair in the region of the udder should be kept short by clipping.

4. Do not allow strong-flavored food, like cabbage or turnips, to be eaten except immediately after milking. Changes in feed should be made gradually.

5. Provide fresh, pure drinking water in abundance.

INCREASED DEMAND FOR COW

In Single Year She Produced Enough Protein for Three Steers and Fat for Two.

Dairy products, like everything else, are increasing in price and we find now as never before an increasing demand for the dairy cow. If we stop to consider a few of her performances we will find that in a single year she will produce enough protein for three steers, enough fat for two, ash enough to build the skeletons for three, over $40 worth of milk sugar, and manure valued at $30.

When to Condemn Cow.

No cow should be condemned as a poor or unprofitable one until she has been fed up to her full capacity as a milk producer.

No Cause for Bankruptcy.

No one ever heard of a farmer becoming bankrupt in the dairy business conducted right.

Good [illegible] for Shelter.

The dair[illegible]more than any other animal, wi[illegible]eturn for good shelter.

The Middletown Transcript

Published Every Saturday Morning

—AT—

Middletown, New Castle Co, Delaware

—BY—

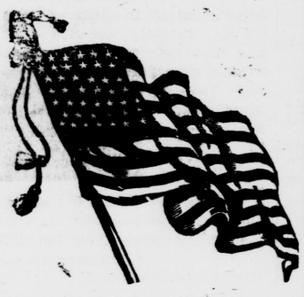
The Middletown Transcript Co.

(INCORPORATED)

LONG DISTANCE PHONE NO 37

Entered at the Post Office as second-class matte

MIDDLETOWN, DEL., AUGUST 4, 1917



NEW REPUBLIC SAFE

WE have never quite lost faith in the Russian people, altho under their trying new experience at self-government they have made some serious blunders.

Brought in a day out of the darkened prison house of Autocracy into the full noonday of Liberty, is it any wonder their eyes blinked and their steps wavered!

Yet one thing should always be kept in mind, Democratic Russia as a military factor is less a failure to the Entente cause, poor as it may seem, than would have been the treacherous government of the Czar which they overthrew.

It is now known that Nicholas was about to conclude a separate peace with Germany when his overthrow occurred. This would have been vastly more calamitous to the Entente, since no Russian army at all would have been far less a menace to Germany than an army momentarily put out of commission by broken and disorganized units whose treason and cowardice had here and there caused disaster, because this blundering and disunion may be remedied—indeed, is being remedied.

If, as it is claimed, the double dealing Nicholas knew of this pro-German treason that was planning submission to Germany, he should suffer the fate of Louis XVI and pay for his folly and treason with his head. Some angry patriots have already suggested this course, and this peaceful Slav revolution may yet have that dramatic and gory sequel, for which both England with her Charles the First as well as France with her Louis XVI, have furnished suggestive examples.

GERMAN BARBARISM

THE charge that Germany has reverted to the barbarism of the primitive ages is abundantly proved by the many deeds of sheer brutality and wanton destruction of property and life that mark the progress of her soldiery in many countries.

Before the writer are a few pictorial samples of these mad, Hunnish barbarities:

In Macedonia, Germans are cutting down timber and setting fire to the homes of poor peasants as ruthlessly as naked savages would have done. Again. Here is a picture of a scene in France where the Germans have hacked the farmers' wagons, reapers, etc., into bits. All the world is indignant at the needless destruction of the Rheims Cathedral at which 60,000 shells have since been fired by the Teuton wild beasts.

In Belgium the Germans have deliberately ruined millions of dollars worth of machinery in order to render more acute still that devastated and famished land.

Here is a clipping from a newspaper dispatch illustrating the sheer Berseker rage of these destructions by Ger-

[illegible] PRUSSIAN VANDALISM

[illegible] dispatch to Saturday afternoon papers announced the destruction by a German submarine, of a giant elevator, which had been constructed at Rotterdam for the water works at Montevideo, Uraguay, and was towed across the ocean by a Dutch tug. The tug also was destroyed.

Uraguay is not at war with Germany. Holland also is neutral. The elevator was not in any way designed for war purposes, but for use in providing for an ample supply of water for a city of a neutral nation. Yet it was ruthlessly destroyed, together with the vessel that was taking it to its destination.

Here we have a dastardly act of vandalism, as ruthless and savage as the destruction of the Lusitania, although unaccompanied by its horrors.

It is no wonder the entire world is despising Germany."

These deeds of unheard of wantonness are not exceptional, single acts, but the results of a deliberate state policy known as "screcklikeit," "frightfulness," adopted at the very beginning of this assault up[on] world's liberties.

The av[illegible] practiced in Belgium wholesale, were deliberately done with a view to terrorize that heroic people into submission—this is admitted by Germans.

That official Germany still adheres to this shameful policy, not only her continuing deeds of mere brutality and destruction everywhere amply show, but the utterances of her statesmen do so likewise. We quote a Journal editorial in proof of this:

> "Oswald Flam, Prussian privy councilor, comes right out, in a Berlin newspaper, with advice that crews of neutral torpedoed ships be not saved, so that, through terror, neutral seamen would not sail the seas and help to feed England.
>
> Every time a Prussian autocrat expresses his honest opinion, we get a conception of the dominant Prussian spirit. If you can't rule a man for any purpose you have in view, kill him!
>
> If the United States fails to do its part in wiping this spirit off the face of the earth, it will be unworthy of a place in the history of civilized nations."

GREAT DAM IN ANTIPODES

New South Wales Structure Has Catchment Area of 5,000 Square Miles.

"The first large scheme for water conservation purposes in New South Wales is now nearing completion," says a Canadian department of commerce report. "Burrinjuck Dam, as it is named, is being constructed of cement, of which 50,000 tons—manufactured in New South Wales—has been used up to date. The dam is being placed in a narrow, rock gorge between hills 2,000 feet high. It will hold up the Murrumbidgee river for 41 miles and the Goodradigbee and Yass rivers for 15 and 25 miles, respectively. All these rivers were subject to floods and running dry previously, but now a constant supply is assured.

"The catchment area is 5,000 square miles in extent, and some of the peaks in the mountain ranges are 5,000 feet high and are covered with snow in the winter. The average rainfall is 60 to 70 inches.

"The dam will be 240 feet high and 168 feet thick at the base, tapering to 18 feet thick at the top. The length across at the crest will be 780 feet. The water will be allowed to reach a top storage level of 232 feet against the dam, and it will be possible to store 33,380,000,000 gallons of water. Although the dam is not yet finished, the water has been used extensively for some time at the main area for which it was principally intended and which is known as the Yanko area. This area is situated 200 miles away from the dam, and the water finds its way there by the old bed of the Murrumbidgee river. Many of the farms are now occupied, and it is estimated that when the areas are fully settled there will be about 7,000 farms and the population will be about 100,000. Government assistance to settlers is being very liberally given. Almost any kind of fruit may be grown on the farms. Dairying, mixed farming and ostrich raising are successfully carried on at present."

PEAT AS COAL SUBSTITUTE

Coming Much Into Favor in European Countries Where Fuel Supply Is Limited.

Europeans, paying unusually high prices for coal, are turning to peat as a substitute. Germany has been Sweden's principal source of supply, and that source being cut off the state railways in that country have been forced to curtail their schedules.

Peat is notoriously one of the cheapest—as it is one of the most abundant of fuels. Lack of suitable furnaces for its consumption has hampered its use as it did for a long time that of the crude oil from the American petroleum fields. Recent experiments in Sweden have proved that peat can be made into cakes and used with economy in a proper burner.

A Maine man a few years ago secured patents for turning peat into briquettes which would produce a heat as intense as that of charcoal and could be produced as cheaply as bituminous coal, while the by-products of manufacture would further reduce the cost. The great advantage of the fuel thus produced is that it burns with little ash or smoke, that it is clean to handle and can be used in a stove or furnace about as wood is.

There are extensive peat beds all over New England, and if this process were put in operation the saving in freight rates would make the peat briquettes an economical form of fuel.

Big Profit in Onions.

Roman Skivicki of Sunderland continues to be favored of fortune or by his own foresight. He held on to his onions when all his wise Yankee friends said "sell," and has got the highest price on record, $7 a bag of 100 pounds. When the price got up to $3 his Yankee friends dropped in and told Roman that it was dangerous to hold on any longer, and they repeated the warnings at $4, $5 and $6, but still Roman kept some of them till the last, if there is any last when crops are going up on a crop failure. Roman made a net profit of $7,000 on his onions in 1901, and he must have done much better than that this year.—Northampton Gazette.

When Courage Failed.

The family was having guests to dinner, and six-year-old Edward had his supper alone and was sent to bed somewhat earlier than usual. The appetizing aroma of roast turkey, in which he had not shared, reached him as he lay awake, pondering over his hard fate, and he decided to descend to the dining room and claim his rights.

But when father, beholding the small figure at the door, demanded sternly: "Well, sir, what do you want?" Edward's courage fell, and he answered, apologetically: "I just came to see if you would lend me a bone when you're through with it."—Topeka State Journal.

CORNBREAD IN THE SOUTH

May Be Out of Fashion North, But the South Delights in Its Eternal Virtues.

In response to Champ Clark's advice that there should be a greater use of corn as food, the epicure of the New York Sun makes this sage observation concerning cornbread:

"It was well thought of in this country as human food 50, 40, perhaps 30 years ago. But in an unfortunate day even poor folk began to neglect corn. Dressed up as hominy it still had a certain popularity, parents were willing that their children should eat it thus. Treated with baking powder, salt, plenty of rich cream and butter, it was still made into a hot bread some were not ashamed to eat."

This serves chiefly in this part of the country to show how little the South and Southerners are computed as a part of the country, and how little they know in New York and other supposed enlightened centers of what constitutes good eating.

It is assuredly not necessary to use the past tense when corn as human food is spoken of in the South. Cornbread is used preferably by thousands of well-to-do people of the South, in the cities and towns, as well as in the rural sections.

We know the virtue in this region of the pone, the hot corn muffin and of "eggbread," which, if our brethren of the North ever knew, they are unfortunate to have forgotten.—Nashville Banner.

Easy Fshing.

The frequenters of the shore at Fenwick and the near residents were able to keep a good thing quiet long enough to dispose of the wares which they landed Sunday and Monday. The west and southwest gales brought in large numbers of blackfish and cunners weighing from a half to two pounds, which came in on the flow of the ice that was forced on shore by the storm those days. Up to five years ago it was a regular business of the fishermen to pick up soft-shell or rock crabs on the shores, which brought in good prices, but never in the memory of old-line fishermen have they seen blackfish come in in such quantities.—Old Saybrook correspondence New London Day.

Their Return to Freedom.

The pale-faced passenger looked out of the car window with exceeding interest. Finally he turned to his seat mate.

"You likely think I never rode in the cars before," he said, "but the fact is, pardner, I just got out of prison this mornin', and it does me good to look around. It is goin' to be mighty tough, though; you ain't got much idea how a man feels in a case like that?"

"Perhaps I have a better idea of your feelings than you think," said the other gentleman with a sad smile. "I am just getting home from congress."—Lansdale (Pa.) Reporter.

His Choice.

"Isn't it rather dangerous to go to Europe at this time?"

"Oh, I don't know," said the confirmed globe trotter. "I understand that the professional gamblers who used to infest steamships have disappeared, because of the war. I'd rather face a submarine than a card sharp."

Ethics of Love.

"You claim to have loved and lost."

"Yes."

"Yet you go around with a perpetual grin on your face. When you have loved and lost, deference to the lady makes it proper not to appear to be too cheerful a looser."

That's What William Thinks.

"War seems to be very much like that old genie who got out of the bottle in the 'Arabian Nights.'"

"How's that?"

"Why, it's a hanged sight easier to let it loose than it is to cork it up again."

Farms for Sale!

Acres	Price
249	$ 20,000
450	22,000
350	18,000
187	25,000
300	15,000
160	15,000
291	11,000
172	10,000
41	7,200
120	6,000
80	4,000
90	10,000
150	6,300
200	11,000
110	9,500
100	5,700
138	6,500
202	7,000
75	3,100
349	16,000
18	1,000
200	10,000
120	12,000
80	10,000
120	8,000
75	8,000
200	17,000
280	16,000
100	7,000
311	21,000
160	16,000
115	6,000

JOHN HELDMYER, JR.

HACKETT'S GAPE CURE

IT'S A POWDER

The Chicks Inhale the Dust. Goes Right to the Spot. Kills the Worm as well as the Germ.

The whole brood treated at once—in five minutes. Saves time— saves trouble—saves the chicks.

Makes Poultry Raising Both Profitable and Pleasant.

Every package by mail is guaranteed Your money returned if not satisfied. It is almost infallible. Ask your merchant to keep it

HACKETT'S Gape Cure 35c. pospaid
HACKETT'S Louse Powd r, 35c. postpaid

Also guaranteed—rids your poultry of vermin. Money order, currency or stamps received. Address.

HACKETT'S GAPE CURE CO.,
Dept. S. - - Hillsboro, Md

PAID LOCAL ADS.

FOR SALE—Wagons and dearborns.
J. C. GREEN.

Peach and Truck baskets, Georges Creek Bituminous Coal stored in our warehouse for immediate delivery. Send your teams along.
Jesse L. Sheppherd.

FOR SALE.—Four burner, gasoline stove in good condition. Will be sold cheap. Apply at THIS OFFICE.

FOR SALE—A very fine organ. Price $15.00. Can be seen any time at the Middletown Opera House. Call at THIS OFFICE

WANTED.—Experienced solicitors for the city of Middletown to represent large Fraternal and beneficial organization. None but men of high character and ability will be considered. Excellent opportunity for the right man. Would prefer party with executive ability capable of taking exclusive control of County and all towns, and directing a force of assistants. Small bond required. References exchanged. No ten dollar per week men need apply. Address with references, T. C. W. BOX 341. SALISBURY, MD.

FOR SALE.—Two horse-power International gasoline engine, in good condition. Will be sold cheap. Apply to THIS OFFICE.

70 Cent Wool

Raw Wool is around 70 cents a pound. Our Clothing today is sold on the basis of Last Year's Price of 35 cents. Think of what Clothiug will be next year, think of the advance in Leather and all other Wearables.

Our Rebuliding Sale

now on. Hardly an article that can be replaced at the Price, but we must have the room.

Business Suits, $8 to $15
Dress up Suits, $15 to $30
Palm Beaches, $6 to $8
Straw Hats, 75c to $2 50
See our Shoes, $4, $5, $6

We will save you Time, Money, and Trouble by coming at once and getting the best.

Mullin's Home Store
WILMINGTON

CHEVROLET

Cars in stock ready for immediate delivery. Cheapest electric equipped car in America.

Touring car $550.
Roadster - - $535.

Large four cylinder 5 passenger $800. Eight cylinder model $1385.

SHALLCROSS GARAGE
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.
Call for demonstration.
Phone No. 110

Shoe Repairing

I have purchased a new electric machine for finishing my work, which enables me to turn out all work in the shortest possible time, and the finish is far surperior to hand-finished work.

L. FROMKIN
Kates' old stand, East Main St.
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

Our August Special Sale!

Fogel and Burstan don't need to announce "Dollar Days", for two reasons; 1st, Because we always give 100 cents worth of value to each customer all the time; 2d., Because we have no accumlations of old stocks to work off on "Dollar Day" sales. Instead, we offer real bargains of first class goods bought from overstocked manufacturers at reduced figures by our "cash on the the nail" system of buying, goods bought low and therefore sold to our patrons for prices much below prevailing ones.

So our "Dollar Days" are every day in the year; our "reduced" sales are of merchandize of quality, new, fine and stylish, not a lot of shop worn stuff, way off in quality and fashion too. Our trips to the hot, hot city have brought some cooling bargains for our customers—everything to insure the greatest comfort in this awful weather, "Hot Spell" goods for men, women and children at prices that will surely cool you off, **10 to 35** percent lower than those found in most stores.

This is no "catching" ad. promising reductions only on paper, but a real, bona fide LOW PRICE SALE at the big cuts named above, and what's more any one can prove it by calling!

Do so, if you want comfort at reasonable prices.

FOGEL & BURSTAN'S DEPT. STORE
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

Coming Under
Big Tent Theatre
ONE NIGHT ONLY
Tuesday, August 7th,
SPECIAL SCENIC PRODUCTION
—of—
"HUMAN HEARTS"
With Its Famous Characters
A Play for Everyone

Powerful, Impressive & Amusing
BRIGHT COMEDY AND
GREAT HEART INTEREST
Admission 25 Cents.

THE MEATS WE OFFER

are what they claim to be. Lamb is real lamb and milk fed veal is just that and nothing else. But they are more than that. They sre the primest meats of their class. No matter how much more you paid you couldn't get finer. To be able to obtain such meats at such moderate prices as ours is an opportunity you should not neglect.

LEWIS' MEAT MARKET
Phone 86.

HOTEL
Channell
ILLINOIS AND PACIFIC AVE.
ATLANTIC CITY

Is situated in the heart of the most fashiohable part of Atlantic City, centeraly located midway between all stations. Hotel has a beach front view, all outside rooms, hotel of sunshine and one of the coolest hotels in summer in the city. The hotel has undergone extensive repairs and the latest fire escapes put in most all the sleeping rooms. Hotel is also noted for its excellent table and best of service. Will open Saturday Rates, American, $2.00 per day up, $10.00 per week up; European, 75c per day up. Have all trunks and grips checked to hotel office to assure prompt delivery of baggage. Jitney 10c from any station to the hotel, don't pay more. Booklets free.

A. C. CHANNELL,
18 Season Owner and Prop.

The Women's College of Delaware

Four Courses: Arts and Science Education, Home Economics, Agriculture.

Faculty of well trained men and women.

New, modern buildings; attractive home life; extensive and beautiful grounds; expenses low.

For catalog and other information, write to

Winifred J. Robinson, Ph. D., Dean
Newark, Delaware

$2.25 Round Trip

Seashore Excursion

Atlantic City

Tuesday, August 7th.

8 Hours by the sea.
A cool and refreshing day's outing.
BATHING! BOATING! FISHING! CRABBING!

SPECIAL THROUGH TRAIN LEAVES
Middletown 6.10 A. M.

Returning Leaves
Atlantic City, Georgia Avenue 5.25 p. m.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

$2.25 Round Trip

Bookkeepers, Stenographers, Secretaries,

Rapid promotion is assured to young people in such positions.

The Goldey College plan of teaching the commercial branches insures a thorough preparation for business success in the least possible time.

New building, modern equipment, expert teachers, best systems and very attractive rates.

Newly issued catalog with important facts for everyone about to enter business sent on request.

GOLDEY COLLEGE
Ninth street at Tatnall Wilmington, Del.

—NOTED FOR ITS TABLE—

MILLER COTTAGE and ANNEX

9 to 15 North Georgia Ave. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

CAPACITY 250

The Popular Hotel in America's Most Popular Resort

Cleanliness and comfort are imperative features. Distinctive advantages are offered to our guests at prices that appeal to a majority of visitors. Exhorbitant or prohibitive rates are never charged.

$1.50 to $2.00 PER DAY $8.00 to $10.00 PER WEEK

American plan. Lighted throughout by electricity. Hot and cold water bath. Ask some one in your town about us who has stopped here.

EMERSON CROUTHAMEL, Manager.

Farmers & Producers

Co-operative Corporation

will hold and outing at

Augustine Beach

THURSDAY, AUGUST 9th, 1917

Good Speaking

The Secrets of the Hohenzollerns

STARTLING EXPOSURE OF INNER LIFE OF KAISER AND CROWN PRINCE AS TOLD BY COUNT ERNST VON HELTZENDORFF TO WILLIAM LEQUEUX

EDITORIAL NOTE. — William LeQueux, who here chronicles for his friend, Count Ernst von Heltzendorff, the latter's revelations of the inner life of the imperial German court, has long been recognized throughout Europe as the possessor of its innermost secrets.

The English "Who's Who" says of him: "He has intimate knowledge of the secret service of Continental countries and is considered by the government (of Great Britain) an authority on such matters." Another authority says: "Few people have been more closely associated with or know more of the astounding inner machinery of Germany than he."

LeQueux probably has more sources of secret information at his command than any contemporary in civil life, and for the last six years the British Government has made valuable use of his vast store of secret information through a specially organized department with which LeQueux works as a voluntary assistant.

Count von Heltzendorff became an intimate of LeQueux several years prior to the outbreak of the war; he has been living in retirement in France since August, 1914, and it was there that LeQueux received from the crown prince's late personal adjutant permission to make public these revelations of the inner life of the Hohenzollerns—that the democracies of the world might come to know the real, but heretofore hidden, personalities of the two dominant members of the autocracy they are now arrayed against.

The Crown Prince's Amazing Adventure

I SUPPOSE that none of you have ever heard the name of Thyra Adelheid von Kienitz?

She was a funny little deformed person, aged, perhaps, seventy, widow of the great General von Kienitz, who had served in the Franco-German campaign, and who, before his death, had been acknowledged to be as great a strategist as Lord Roberts.

Countess von Kienitz was the daughter of a certain Countess von Borcke, and after living for many years in retirement in her picturesque old schloss, perched on a rock not far from the famous wine district of Berncastel, on the Mosel river, became suddenly seized with an idea to re-enter Berlin society.

With this view she rented a fine house not far from the Leichtenstein bridge and early in 1911 commenced a series of wildly extravagant entertainments with a view, as it seemed to me, to attract the more modern and go-ahead section of Berlin society.

At first the smarter set looked askance at her, and they strenuously declined invitations to her splendid, newly furnished mansion in the Stulerstrasse. Nevertheless she strenuously endeavored to surround herself with young society of both sexes, and many smart dances were given at the Stulerstrasse duirng the season—dances at which the swaggering Prussian officer was seen at his gorgeous best.

One afternoon, seated by the crown prince as he drove recklessly his great Mercedes car along the Bismarckallee in the direction of Potsdam, we passed an overdressed old woman, very artificial, with yellow hair and short stature.

"Look, Heltzendorff! Is she not like Von Kienitz?"

"Yes, her figure is very similar," I admitted.

"Ah! The old woman was introduced to me the other night at Bismarck-Bohlen's house. Himmel! What a freak! Have you seen her wig?"

I replied that I had visited once or twice at the Stulerstrasse and that the company I had met there were certainly amusing. I mentioned some of their names, among them that of young Von Ratibor, Major Gersdorff of the Death's Head Hussars, Van Heynitz of the Konigsjager, a well-known man about town, his friend Winterfeld, together with a number of ladies of the very ultra go-ahead set. At this his highness seemed highly interested.

"She certainly seems a very curious old person," he laughed. "Fancies that she's but twenty-five, and actually had the audacity to dance at Bismarck-Bohlen's."

New Arrival at Court.

Judge my great surprise when, about six weeks later, Frau von Alvensieben, the pretty grand maitresse of the court of the crown princess, stopped me in one of the corridors of the Marmor palace and, drawing me aside, whispered:

"I have news for you, my dear count. We have a new arrival at court—Frau Yellow-Wig."

She saw that I did not follow her.

"Countess von Kienitz—a friend of yours, I believe."

"Friend of mine!" I echoed. "I've only been in her house three or four times, just in a crowd, and out of curiosity."

"Oh, la la! Well, she has told the crown princess that you are her friend and, in brief, has entirely fascinated her imperial highness."

What the grand maitresse had told me was perfectly correct, for three days later a dance was held, and as I entered the room I saw amid that gay assemblage the widow of the long-forgotten military hero talking quite familiarly with her imperial highness. To my utter amazement, also, his majesty the emperor, in the gay uniform of the Third regiment of Uhlans of Saxony, advanced and smiled graciously upon her as she bowed as low as rheumatism and old age allowed.

The fascination which the shrill-voiced old woman exercised over "Cili" (the crown princess) was quickly remarked, and, of course, gossip became more rife than ever, especially when, a week later, it was announced that she had actually been appointed lady-in-waiting.

The crown prince, too, soon became on friendly terms with her, and many times I saw them chatting together as though exchanging confidences. Why?

His highness, usually so utterly pigish toward ladies, given to snubbing even the hmighesth-born in the empire, was always smiling and gracious towards her.

"I can't make it out," declared Von Behr, the chamberlain du service, to me one day two months later. "The old woman has the most complete control over her highness. Because she was averse to the journey we are not going to Norway this year. Besides, since her appointment, she has succeeded in plotting the dismissal of both Countess von Scheet-Plessen and Countess von Brockdorff."

"I know," I replied. I had been discussing it only a few hours before with Major von Amsberg, aide-de-camp of the Prince Eitel Frederic, and he, too, had expressed himself mystified with the mysterious power exercised by the old woman in the yellow wig.

A Conversation in Italian.

One evening I went to the countess' house in the Stulerstrasse to a dinner party, at which there were present the crown prince, Admiral von Spee from Kiel and Von Ilberg, the emperor's doctor, together with the old Duke von Trachenberg, who held the honorary and out-of-date office of grand cupbearer to the emperor, and the eternal "Uncle" Zeppelin. With us were a number of ladies, including their serene highnesses, the Princess von Radolin and the Duchess von Ratibor, both ladies of the court of the kaiserin, and several others of the ultra-smart set.

After the meal there was a small dance, and about midnight, after waltzing with a pretty girl, the daughter of the Baron von Heintze-Weissenrode, we strolled together into the fine winter garden, with its high palms, its plashing fountains and its cunningly secreted electric lights.

Two persons were approaching somewhere behind us, conversing in Italian—a man and a woman.

"Hush!" I whispered mischievously. "Listen! Do you know Italian?"

"Alas! no," was her reply. "Do you?"

I did not answer, for I had already recognized the voices as those of our hostess and the crown prince.

Next moment, however, my companion's quick ears caught that unmistakable squeaky voice.

"Why, it's the countess!" she exclaimed.

His highness and the little old lady-in-waiting seated themselves out of sight a short distance away and continued a very confidential discussion in an undertone in the language in which, after German, I happen perhaps to be most proficient.

The pair were discussing somebody named Karl Krahl.

"I saw the emperor today," declared the old woman, in her sibilant Italian, undoubtedly so that no one should understand, for Italian is seldom spoken in Germany. "His majesty shares my views now, though he did not do so at first. Indeed, I was very near being dismissed in disgrace when I first broached the affair. But, fortunately, he now knows the truth and sees the advantage of—well, you know, eh?"

"Certo, contessa," replied the crown prince, who speaks Italian extremely well. "I quite foresee the peril and the force of your argument."

"How shall we act?" asked the old woman. "It remains for you to devise a plan. At any moment matters may approach a crisis. One can never account for the confidences exchanged by those who love each other. And, remember, Krahl is in love."

The crown prince grunted, but as several couples entered at that moment the pair broke off their confidential chat and, rising, went out together.

Who was this Karl Krahl?

I searched various directories, lists of persons engaged in the government offices in the Wilhelmstrasse, the Liepzigerstrasse and Unter den Linden; I consulted the director of Berlin police, Von Jagow; the well-known Detective Schunke and Heinrich Wesener, assistant director of the secret service of the general staff; but nobody knew Karl Krahl. There seemed to be no record of him anywhere.

An Unexpected Caller.

In October I accompanied his imperial highness to Ballenstedt, the beautiful schloss in the Harz mountains. Here once or twice each season the crown prince's habit was to invite a few of his most intimate chums to shoot in the forests of Stecklenberg and the Lauenberg, and along that curious sandstone ridge known as the Teufelsmauer, or "Devil's Wall."

The guns consisted of five well-known officers from Berlin, together with Doctor Zeising, the master general of forests, and Lieutenant General von Oertzen, the fat old inspector general of cavalry. As usual, we all had a most enjoyable time.

On the third day, after a champagne luncheon taken at the forester's little house at Neue Schenke, we were about to resume our sport. Indeed, all the guests had gone outside, preparing to go to their allotted stations, when the head forester entered and, addressing the crown prince, said:

"There is a man to see your imperial highness and refuses to leave. He gives his name as Karl Krahl."

His highness' brows narrowed for a second, which showed his annoyance; then, smiling affably, so clever was he, like his imperial father, in the concealment of his real feelings—he replied:

"Oh, yes—Krahl! I recollect. Yes, I will see him here."

Next moment the person whom I had heard discussed so strangely in the little old woman's beautiful winter garden was ushered in.

He was dark-haired, aged about twenty-eight, I judged, with small, shrewd black eyes, dressed in a well-cut suit of gray country tweeds, and, but for his German name, I should have taken him for an English tourist, one of those familiar objects of the Harz in peace time.

"Come in, Karl!" exclaimed the crown prince, affably, as he grasped his visitor's hand. His highness did not often offer his manicured hand to others, and at this I was greatly surprised. "The forester did not know you, of course. Well, I am very pleased to see you. Have you come straight here?"

"Yes, your highness. I went first to Berlin and, learning that you were here, I thought I had better lose no time."

"Quite right," laughed his highness, who, turning to me, said: "Heltzendorff, will you tell the others to go on——that I am detained for an hour on state business, and—and that I will join them as soon as possible. I will find you in the woods, on the left of the Quedlinburg road, before one comes to the Wurmtal. Apologize for me, but the delay is inevitable. I have a conference with Herr Krahl."

The Crown Prince Disappears.

While his highness remained behind at the forester's house to chat alone with the mysterious Karl Krahl, we went out among the birds and had some excellent sport. Yet the sight of the young man, whom I had long endeavored in vain to trace, caused me considerable wonderment. Who was that young fellow in whom the little old countess seemed to take such deep and peculiar interest? What was his offence that she, with the crown prince, should concoct, as it seemed to me, such a plot as that I had partly overheard?

That there was a woman in the case I felt assured, but her name had not been mentioned and I had no suspicion of whom it could be. I realized, however, that something important must be in progress, otherwise his highness, devoted to sport as he was, would never have given up the best afternoon to consult with that stranger in gray tweeds.

The foresters and beaters had come with us, as the crown prince had, at his own request, been left alone with his mysterious visitor.

After a couple of short beats we arrived at the spot on the forest road to Quedlinburg, a most romantic and picturesque gorge, where his highness had arranged to meet us, and there we sat down and waited.

A full half-hour had passed, yet the head forester, who was keeping a look-out along the road, did not signal his highness' approach.

"I wonder what can have detained him?" remarked Von Oertzen, the inspector general of cavalry.

I explained that a strange young man had come to the forester's house.

An hour went past. The light would soon fade and we, knowing "Willie's" utter disregard for his appointments, at last decided to continue the shoot, leaving one of the foresters to tell his highness the direction we had taken.

The crown prince did not, however, join us, and darkness had fallen ere we returned to the forester's house. Of his highness there was no sign, a fact which much surprised us. In the room wherein I had left him, his gun and green Tyrolese hat were lying upon a chair, and the fact that all the cars were still ranged outside showed that he had not driven back to the castle.

The crown prince had disappeared!

A Lady's Bag.

Knof, his highness' chauffeur, who had been walking with us, was sent back posthaste to the schloss to ascertain whether he had been seen there, for his highness' movements were often most erratic. We knew that if the whim took him he would perhaps go off in an opposite direction, or trudge back to the castle with utter disregard of our natural anxiety.

Lights were lit and we enjoyed cigars awaiting Knof's return. In an hour he was back with the news that nothing had been heard of his highness. Soon after we had left that morning, however, a young man in a gray suit had called and seen the major domo, who had directed him where his highness might be found.

Upon Eckardt—the commissary of police responsible for his highness' safety—the onus rested. Yet, had he not been sent out with the party, as his highness had expressed to me a wish to be left alone with the stranger, whose name I alone knew?

While we were discussing the most judicious mode of action—for I scented much mystery in this visit of Karl Krahl—one of the party discovered, lying upon the ledge of the window, a lady's small and rather elegant handbag of black moire silk.

"Halloa!" I cried, when he held it up for inspection. "This reveals to us one fact—a woman has been here."

I opened the bag, and within found a small lawn handkerchief with a coronet embroidered in its corner, a tiny tortoise-shell mirror and four one-hundred-mark notes, but no clue whatever as to its owner.

The mystery was increasing hourly, but the gay party, knowing "Willie's" susceptibility where the fair sex was concerned, only laughed and declared that his highness would assuredly turn up before the evening was over.

Truth to tell, I did not like the situation. His highness' disappearance was now known to fifty or so persons, beaters and others, and I feared lest it might get into the Berlin papers. With that object I called them together and impressed upon them that most complete silence must be maintained regarding the affair.

Then Knof drove me alone back to the schloss. I wondered if his highness, wishing to get away unobserved, returning in secret there, had left me a written message in his room. He had done that on one occasion before.

I dashed up to the small, old-world room which by day overlooked the romantic and picturesque valley, but upon the table whereat I had been writing early that morning there was nothing.

The Countess Von Kienitz.

As I turned to leave I heard a footstep, and next instant saw the little deformed old countess facing me.

Her appearance quite startled me. Apparently she had just arrived, for she was in a dark blue bonnet and warm traveling coat.

"Ah! Count von Heltzendorff!" she cried in that squeaky, high-pitched voice of hers. "Is his imperial highness here? I must see him immediately."

"No, countess. His imperial highness is not here," was my reply. "This afternoon he mysteriously disappeared from the forester's lodge at Neue Schenke, and we are unable to trace him."

"Disappeared!" gasped the old lady, instantly pale and agitated.

"Yes," I said, looking her straight in the face.

"Do you know whether he had a visitor today—a young, dark-haired man?"

"He had, countess. A man called, and saw him. At his highness' request I left him alone with his visitor at the forester's house. The man's name was Karl Krahl."

"How do you know his name?" she asked, staring at me with an expression of distinct suspicion.

"Because—well, because I happen to have learnt it some time ago," I said. "And, further, on returning to the house we found this little bag in the room wherein I had left the crown prince."

"Why!—a lady's bag!" she exclaimed as I held it out for inspection.

"Yes," I said in a somewhat hard tone. "Do you happen to recognize it?"

"Me? Why?" asked the old woman.

"Well, because I think it is your own property," I said. "I have some recollection of having seen it in your hand!"

She took it, examined it well and then, with an artificial laugh, declared:

"It certainly is not mine. I once had a bag very similar, but mine was not of such good quality."

"Are you really quite certain, countess?" I demanded.

"Quite," she declared. "But why trouble about that bag while there is a point much more important—the safety and whereabouts of his imperial highness?" she went on in a great state of agitation. "Tell me, count, exactly what occurred—as far as you know."

I recounted to her the facts just as they have already been written down, and as I did so I watched her face, noticing upon it an expression full of suspicion of myself. She was, it seemed to me, undecided as to the exact extent of my knowledge.

"How did you know that the young man's name was Krahl?" she asked, eagerly. "You had perhaps met him before—eh?"

The Search.

To this leading question I maintained a sphinxlike silence. That the little old woman who had so unexpectedly become a lady-in-waiting was playing some desperate double game I felt sure, but its exact import was still an enigma.

"In any case," she said, "would it not be as well to return to the Neue Schenke and make search?"

I smiled. "Then, in order to let her know that I was acquainted with Italian, the language she had spoken on that well-remembered night in her own conservatory, I exclaimed:

"Ahe! alle volte con gli occhi aperti si far dei sogni." (Sometimes one can dream with one's eyes open.)

Her thin eyebrows narrowed, and with a shrug of her shoulders the old woman replied:

"Dal falso bene viene il vero male." (From an affected good feeling comes a real evil.)

I realized at that moment that there was more mystery in the affair than I had yet conceived. His imperial highness was certainly missing, though the female element of the affair had become eliminated by my recognition of her own handbag. She, too, had been in secret to the forester's house—but with what object?

Half an hour later we were back at the little house in the forest.

The guests had all returned to the castle, and only Eckhardt, the police commissioner, remained, with a forester and his underlings. Already search had been made in the surrounding woods, but without result. Of his imperial highness there was no trace.

In the long room, with its pitch-pine walls, and lit by oil lamps, the old countess closely questioned Eckhardt as to the result of his inquiries. But the police official, who had become full of nervous fear, declared that he had been sent off by his highness, and had not since found any trace of him. He spoke of the little silk bag, of course, and attached great importance to it.

Within half an hour we had reorganized the beaters from the neighborhood and, with lanterns, set out again to examine some woods to the east which had not been searched. About ten o'clock we set forth, the countess accompanying us and walking well, notwithstanding her age, though I could see that it was a fearful anxiety that kept her active. To the men with us every inch of the mountain side was familiar, and for hours we searched.

A Startling Discovery.

Suddenly, not far away, a horn was blown, followed by loud shouts. Quickly we approached the spot, and Eckhardt and myself, as we came up, looked upon a strange scene. Close to the trunk of a great beech tree lay the form of the crown prince, hatless, outstretched upon his face.

Instantly I bent, tore open his shooting jacket, and to my great relief found that his heart was still beating. He was, however, quite unconscious, though there seemed no sign of a struggle. As he had left his hat and gun in the house, it seemed that he had gone forth only for a moment. And yet we were quite a mile from the forester's house!

The countess had thrown herself upon her knees and stroked his brow tenderly when I announced that he was still living. By her actions I saw that she was filled by some bitter self-reproach.

With the lanterns shining around him—surely a weird and remarkable scene which would, if described by the journalists, have caused a great sensation in Europe—the crown prince was brought slowly back to consciousness, until at last he sat up, dazed and wondering.

His first words to me were:

"That fellow! Where is he? That—that glass globe!"

An hour later he was comfortably in bed in the great old-world room in the castle, attended by a local doctor—upon whom I set the seal of official silence—and before dawn he had completely recovered.

Yet, even to me, he declared that he retained absolutely no knowledge of what had occurred.

"I went out quickly, and I—well, I don't know what happened," he told me soon after dawn, as he lay in bed. Strangely enough, he made no mention of the man, Karl Krahl.

Later on he summoned the Countess von Kienitz, and for twenty minutes or so he had an animated discussion with her. Being outside the room, however, I was unable to hear distinctly.

Well, I succeeded, by bribes and threats, in hushing up the whole affair and keeping it out of the papers, while by those who knew of the incident it was soon forgotten.

Karl Krahl Again.

I suppose it must have been fully three months later when one evening, having taken some documents over to the emperor for signature at the Berlin schloss, I returned to the prince's private room in the palace, when, to my great surprise, I found the man Karl Krahl seated there. He looked very pale and worn, quite unlike the rather athletic figure he presented at the forester's house.

"If you still refuse to tell me the truth, then I shall take my own measures to find out—severe measures! So I give you full warning," the crown prince was declaring angrily, as I entered so unexpectedly.

I did not withdraw, pretending not to notice the presence of a visitor, therefore his highness himself beckoned the young man, who followed him down the corridor to another room.

The whole affair was most puzzling. What had happened on that afternoon in the Harz mountains I could not at all imagine. By what means had his highness been rendered unconscious, and what part could the little old countess have played in the curious affair?

In about half an hour the crown prince returned in a palpably bad humor and, flinging himself into his chair, wrote a long letter, which he addressed to Countess von Kienitz. This he sealed carefully and ordered me to take it at once to the Stulerstrasse and deliver it to her personally.

"The countess left for Stockholm this morning," I was informed by the bearded manservant. "She left by the eight o'clock train and has already left Sassnitz by now."

"When do you expect her to return?"

The man did not know.

On going back to his highness and telling him of the countess' departure, he bit his lip and then smiled grimly.

"That infernal old woman has left Germany and will never again put her foot upon our soil, Heltzendorff," he said. "You may open that letter. It will explain something which I know must have mystified you."

I did so. And as I read what he had written I held my breath. Truly it did explain much.

What the Crown Prince Told Me.

Imposing the strictest silence upon me, the crown prince then revealed how utterly he and the crown princess had been misled, and how very narrowly he had escaped being the victim of a cunning plot to effect his death.

The little old Countess von Kienitz had, it seemed, sworn to avenge the degradation and dismissal of her son, who had been in the famous Death's Head Hussars. She had secretly traced the crown prince as author of a conspiracy against him, the underlying motive being jealousy. With that end in view she had slowly wormed her way into his highness' confidence, and introduced to him Karl Krahl, a neurotic young Saxon who lived in London, and who pretended he had unearthed a plot against the kaiser himself.

"It was to tell me the truth concerning the conspiracy that Krahl came to me in secret at Ballenstedt. He remained with me for half an hour, when, to my great surprise, we were joined by the countess. The story they told me of the plot against the emperor was a very alarming one, and I intended to return at once to Berlin. The countess had left to walk back to the schloss, when presently we heard a woman's scream—her voice—and we both went forth to discover what was in progress. As I ran along a little distance behind Krahl, suddenly what seemed like a thin glass globe struck me in the chest and burst before my face. It had been thrown by an unknown hand and, on breaking, must have emitted some poisonous gas which was intended to kill me, but which happily failed. Until yesterday the whole affair was a complete mystery, but Krahl has now confessed that the countess conceived the plot, and that the hand that had thrown the glass bomb was that of her son, who had concealed himself in the bushes for the purpose."

Though, of course, I hastened to congratulate his highness upon his fortunate escape, yet I now often wonder whether, if the plot had succeded, the present world-conflict would ever have occurred.

(Copyright, 1917, by William LeQueux.)

A LETTER FROM THE CROWN PRINCE'S PERSONAL ADJUTANT TO WILLIAM LEQUEUX, POSSESSOR OF THE SECRETS OF EUROPE.

Veneux Nadon,
par Moret-sur-Loing,
Seine-et-Marne,
February 10th, 1917.

My dear LeQueux:

I have just finished reading the proofs of your articles describing my life as an official at the imperial court at Potsdam, and the two or three small errors you made I have duly corrected.

The gross scandals and wily intrigues which I have related to you were many of them known to yourself, for, as the intimate friend of Luisa, the ex-crown princess of Saxony, you were, before the war, closely associated with many of those at court whose names appear in these articles.

The revelations which I have made, and which you have recorded here, are but a tithe of the disclosures which I could make, and if the world desires more, I shall be pleased to furnish you with other and even more startling details, which you may also put into print.

My service as personal adjutant to the German crown prince is, happily, at an end, and now, with the treachery of Germany against civilization glaringly revealed, I feel, in my retirement, no compunction in exposing all I know concerning the secrets of the kaiser and his son.

With most cordial greetings from

Your sincere friend,

(Signed) ERNST VON HELTZENDORFF.

Parsees Are Strange People.

The Parsees are a highly unusual people in every way. They combine a steadfast and centuries-old devotion to a strange religion with extraordinary abilities in managing the affairs of this world. They dwell in southern India, particularly in Bombay, and they are easily the richest and most powerful element in that rich and powerful section. In the city of Bombay the Parsees form less than one-fifteenth part of the population, and yet Bombay is at bottom a Parsee city.

The Parsees show that combination of intelligence and energy which seems the birthright of peoples driven from their home by religious persecutions, as witness the Puritans and the Huguenots. The name Parsee signified originally simple "Persian." The Parsees are the descendants of Zoroastrians driven from Persia by Mohammedan persecution. Almost without exception they are able, intelligent and cultured people.

French Hero Too Modest.

Before introducing Lieutenant De Tessan, aide to General Joffre and Colonel Fabry, the "blue devil of France," Chairman Spencer of the St. Louis entertainment committee at a breakfast given in honor of the visiting French war mission, told this anecdote which caused the greatest merriment and enthusiasm:

"In Washington, Lieutenant De Tessan was approached by a pretty American girl, who said:

"'And did you kill a German soldier?'

"'Yes,' he replied.

"'With what hand did you do it,' she inquired.

"'With this right hand,' he said.

"And then the pretty American girl seized his right hand and kissed it. Colonel Fabry stood nearby. He strolled over and said to Lieutenant De Tessan:

"'Heavens, man, why didn't you tell her that you bit him to death.'"

Poet Handicapped by Name.

The handicap of a poet's name was illustrated in the case of Mr. William Wordsworth, who was the eldest surviving grandson of the poet, and who died at Rome 80 years old. Mr. Wordsworth was a great scholar and a poet himself of high distinction. A volume of his sonnets was issued privately some years ago. On account of the similarity of his name with that of his grandfather, he always refused to publish any of his poetical writings, though pressed to do so by people of such high authority as Matthew Arnold, who described one of his sonnets as the finest in the English language.—Montreal Star.

GRAIN CROPS ARE PROMISING

Western Canada 1917 Crops in Good Shape.

While it is a little early to predict what the Western Canada grain crop will produce, there is every indication at the present writing that the 1917 crop will give an excellent return. Reports received from all portions of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta speak of good growing weather, a fairly advanced stage of all grains, with prospects as good as in the past two years. Should conditions continue as at present, it is safe to conclude that Western Canadian farmers, already free of debt, as a result of the splendid crops and prevailing high prices, expect from this season's returns to be in a position that will place them away beyond any fear of the future.

The acreage of Western Canada will be about the same as last year. Seeding was somewhat later than last year, but germination was quicker. The only possible drawback now would seem to be a scarcity of harvest hands, but it is felt by the authorities that the situation will be pretty well cared for by that time.

Land values are increasing, but there is room for a much greater increase than in the past, owing to the returns that farmed land will give when compared with its cost. In some districts land that could have been bought five years ago for $15 an acre is changing hands at $60 an acre, the seller satisfied that he is giving the purchaser good value for his money. And why not, when it is known that in a great many cases during the past two years crops have been grown on this land that have produced a profit of forty and fifty dollars per acre, over and above cost of production. These cases, while not general, were not exceptional.

In addition to the lands that are offered for sale by railway companies, land companies and private individuals, the homesteading areas offer great inducements for those who are willing to do a little pioneering for a year or two. By that time settlements would come into existence, and this means a condition similar to that enjoyed by many of the older settlements of today—schools, churches, railways. The land is of high-class quality, strong and vigorous, easily worked, and capable of producing the very best of crops.

The demand for all grains for some years will be great, and it will require all the resources of man, beast and soil to meet it. That the prices will be good goes without saying, but at the present time there is something more appealing than the lucrative prices that prevail. That is, the desire to assist in winning the world war. The man at the plow is doing his "bit," and the spirit of patriotism that prevails will lead him into a broader sphere of action. No matter where he may be he will look about him that he may find land to further develop the country's resources. It is possible that his own state may furnish the land, in which case he will be quick to take advantage of the offer. If land in his own state is not available, Canada (now our ally) will be glad to furnish it in unlimited quantity, as she is vitally interested in largely increasing the supply of foodstuff which is now as urgently needed and is as valuable as ammunition to the allied countries.

The appeal made by Mr. Hoover, United States controller of foods, and also by Hon. W. J. Hanna, Canadian controller, emphasizes the need of the allies, urges economy and the prevention of the waste in food, and bespeaks whole-hearted public co-operation. Speaking of Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium and their European allies, they say:

"For nearly three years their man power has been engaged in the direct work of war, and in some cases large areas of their most productive lands have been overrun by the enemy. Their food shortage and the food to supply the armies of Canada and the United States must be wholly provided from this side of the Atlantic. The supply must also be sufficient to cover losses at sea. Australia, New Zealand, the Argentine Republic and other countries are not now available to relieve the situation because of their remoteness and the shortage of tonnage.

"The crop of storeable foods grown in Canada and the United States suitable for shipment overseas threatens to be entirely inadequate to meet the demand unless the whole people determine by every means in their power to make up the shortage. Every individual is under a direct obligation to assist in rationing the allied forces. There must be national self-denial and national co-operation to provide the necessary supplies."—Advertisement.

Not in the Calendar.

Fond Mother—What's the matter, Eva?

Little Eva—I've heard of "Good Friday," and "Ash Wednesday," but what on earth is "Nut Sunday."

Hard on Him.

"Did the young couple just married take a flat?"

"The bride did."

A successful form of efficiency consists in inducing somebody else to do your work.

Results Similar.

"Are you a married man?" asked the ambulance doctor, as he gathered the victim up and placed him on a stretcher.

"No, doc," said the man hazily, "it were an ortamobeel as did it."

We'll Agree.

"'Tis better to have loved and lost than never to have loved," she tried to quote.

"Yes," answered the guy with sorrowful countenance, "but it's a darn sight more expensive these days."

WOMEN OF MIDDLE AGE

Mrs. Quinn's Experience Ought to Help You Over the Critical Period.

Lowell, Mass.—"For the last three years I have been troubled with the Change of Life and the bad feelings common at that time. I was in a very nervous condition, with headaches and pain a good deal of the time so I was unfit to do my work. A friend asked me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which I did, and it has helped me in every way. I am not nearly so nervous, no headache or pain. I must say that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the best remedy any sick woman can take." —Mrs. MARGARET QUINN, Rear 259 Worthen St., Lowell, Mass.

Other warning symptoms are a sense of suffocation, hot flashes, headaches, backaches, dread of impending evil, timidity, sounds in the ears, palpitation of the heart, sparks before the eyes, irregularities, constipation, variable appetite, weakness, inquietude, and dizziness.

If you need special advice, write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass.

No Chance for Him Even Then.

"Does your husband talk in his sleep?"

"Yes, but then he never gets the best of me. So do I."

Sore Eyes, Blood-Shot Eyes, Watery Eyes, Sticky Eyes, all healed promptly with nightly applications of Roman Eye Balsam. Adv.

Brought It Back.

"Josiah," said Mrs. Hawbuck, "I hope you kept your head while you were in New York."

"I did, Martha," was the humble reply, "but I guess it was only because none o' them sharpers had any use for it."

HAVE SOFT, WHITE HANDS

Clear Skin and Good Hair by Using Cuticura—Trial Free.

The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal. Besides these fragrant, super-creamy emollients prevent little skin troubles becoming serious by keeping the pores free from obstruction. Nothing better at any price for all toilet purposes.

Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

PARAFFIN CAN BE CLEANED

Do Not Throw It Away Because It Has Become Dirty, Says Specialist of Agricultural Department.

Paraffin that has become unclean through usage in canning and preserving may be cleaned and reused.

Don't throw it away because dirt and trash have become mixed with it. Many times it can be cleaned with a brush in cold water.

If this does not remove all the dirt, says a specialist of the United States department of agriculture, heat the paraffin to boiling and strain it through two or three thicknesses of cheesecloth placed over a funnel, or a thin layer of absorbent cotton over one thickness of cheesecloth may be used as the strainer.

One straining should be sufficient ordinarily, but if the paraffin still is unclean, heat and strain again. Any paraffin lodging in the strainer may be recovered by heating the cloth and pouring the hot liquid into another strainer.

Flight of Time.

"I saw him kiss you," cried her dearest girl friend.

"I acknowledge it," she answered, unexpectedly.

"Ooo-oo-ooh!"

"Don't squeal. We are engaged."

"Since when?"

"Since then."

"Did he kiss you before or after he proposed to you?"

"I can't tell you that. In the excitement of the moment I didn't keep track of the minor details."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Preparing for Tomorrow

Many people seem able to drink coffee for a time without apparent harm, but when health disturbance, even though slight, follows coffee's use, it is wise to investigate.

Thousands of homes, where coffee was found to disagree, have changed the family table drink to

Instant Postum

With improved health, and it usually follows, the change made becomes a permanent one. It pays to prepare for the health of tomorrow.

"There's a Reason"

THE GIRL WHO HAD NO GOD

A Mystery Story

By MARY ROBERTS RINEHART

Friends, if you enjoy queer tales this one is sure to satisfy your biggest expectation. We consider it the best piece of work Mrs. Rinehart has done for a long time. She is the highest paid woman fiction writer in the world today because her writing makes a universal appeal.

THE EDITOR.

CHAPTER I.
—1—

Hilary Kingston had been shot.

Old Hilary had been a familiar figure in the village of Woffingham for years. The eccentricity of his gray derby hat, his beetling gray brows, his always fresh gray gloves, his erect, rather heavy old figure, singled him out from the mass of commuters that thronged the city trains. The gray derby was a part of old Hilary. Except on those rare occasions when he attended service at Saint Jude's he was never seen without it.

He lived on the hill above the village, with his daughter—had lived there for ten years. The hall was beautiful, but old Hilary received no visitors, returned no advances. Visitors thought this curious. The villagers, prosperous business men with smart wives, shrugged their shoulders. The man's house was his own. If he found that he could do without the town, the town could get along without him.

There was no mystery about the hall, and little curiosity. Cars going to the country club passed under the brick wall of its Italian garden. Their occupants sometimes caught a glimpse of Elinor Kingston there, reading in a rose arbor, wandering among her peonies and iris in the spring, or cutting sprays of phlox in midsummer.

The men thought her rather lovely; the women, odd, with her blond hair and dark eyes. The assistant rector of Saint Jude's, newly come to the village, met her face to face on one of his long country walks, a month or so before old Hilary's death, and could not forget her.

He led the conversation to her that night at a dinner.

"An exquisite face," he described her, "but sad, almost tragically sad."

"Blond?" The lady on his right was a Mrs. Bryant. In honor of the new assistant rector, who came of fine family and was a distinct acquisition to the village, she wore the Bryant pear-shaped pearl. She spoke rather curtly. "I should not call her exquisite—but you probably met Elinor Kingston. Her sadness is a pose, I believe; she has everything she wants."

The assistant rector was young, but very wise. So he spoke no more of Elinor until the women had left the table. Then he ventured again.

"Don't join the army of those of us who worship from afar," advised the youth who had moved up beside him. "She's the loveliest thing in this part of the country. But, except our sainted rector, no one ever gets to put a foot on the place. It's exclusiveness to the nth power, and then some. There's a lot of talk, of course, or used to be. Old Kingston brings his servants from New York, and except an elderly housekeeper, none of them speak English. They used to say around here that he was a refugee, but that's all rot. He's a stingy old dotard, afraid some handsome youth like myself will captivate the girl. That's all there is to it."

The assistant rector, whose name was Ward, smiled perfunctorily. Instead of the gleaming table, spread with flowers and candles, with the gay colors of cordials and liqueurs, he was seeing a girl standing at the turn of a country road and gazing down into the valley and the distant village with somber eyes. . . .

Faith, hope and charity, and the greatest of these is faith. Faith in ourselves, faith in those around us, and that sublimest faith of all which trusts in something beyond. To all men is given such faith at the beginning of life, and some keep it to the end. But here and there is one who has lost it, who cannot turn his eyes up and say "Lord, Lord." Old Hilary had not kept the faith.

Years ago he had not been evil. He had gone from philosophy into unbelief, that route which all must travel. But, unlike the many, he had not come back.

He had started with socialism, but socialism must be founded on the Christ, and him he scorned. So from socialism he had drifted to anarchy. To rob the rich and give to the poor, at first. Later on, to rob the rich, to incite seditions, to arm the rebellious—oh, it was comprehensive enough, vastly wicked with that most terrible lawlessness of all, that believes itself law.

To pit his wits against the world and win—that had been old Hilary's creed. "For the oppressed" had been at first the slogan of the band he gathered around him. "Against the oppressor" it became later on. Vastly different the two. Most of human charity and kindliness lay crushed down and trampled underfoot during old Hilary's progress from Christ to Antichrist.

The band had been gathered with much care. Respectability, order, decorum—these spelled safety to old Hilary's astute mind. Most of them were younger sons of English landed families, with a sprinkling of other nationalities. Young Huff was an Australian, for instance, the son of a wealthy sheep-owner. Boroday the Russian—implicated in the bomb-throwing that destroyed the minister of war—was a nobleman. Old Hilary had got him out of Siberia during those early days when he righted what, to his crooked mind, were wrongs.

There were twelve in the band at the beginning, and for five years there were no changes. Then came the kidnapping and holding for ransom of Mackintosh the banker in Iowa, and the unexpected calling out of the state militia. The band had hidden Mackintosh in a deserted mine and three of the band went down in the shooting that followed his discovery. In the looting of Tiffany's vaults, which has never been published, a Frenchman named Dupres was killed; and only recently a tire had burst after the holding up of the car of the governor of Delaware, and their car, overturning, had crushed Jerrold, the mechanic of the band and old Hilary's chauffeur. One way and another, there were only five left: Talbot and Lethbridge the Englishmen, Boroday, Huff and old Hilary himself. And old Hilary's hour was almost come.

Old Hilary lived well, as he might. His foreign servants were artists. He liked good food, good wines, good books. He even had a few pictures—from the leading galleries of Europe. He hung them in the house at Woffingham, with a cynical smile.

"Safest place in the world," he said to old Henriette, who protested. "The village has never even heard of them!"

And so in this atmosphere with which he surrounded himself, of fine living and wrong thinking, of atheism raised almost to religion, of no law and no Christ, old Hilary had brought up his daughter. He had been proud of her in his way; absolutely selfish, too. She had had no other companion. He taught her his unbelief, pointing out the churchgoers, as they drove together on Sunday mornings, as slaves to a myth. Also, he taught her to hate a lie, and to give alms. Early in her life their drives together had been punctured with questions.

"But if my mother is dead, where is she?" asked Elinor on one of them.

Old Hilary had eyed her from under eyebrows that were already gray.

"She lives in the memories of those that knew and loved her."

"But I never knew her. Then for me she doesn't live! But Mademoiselle—" she checked herself. Suspicion had been dawning in old Hilary's eyes.

"Death is the end," he said tersely, and quoted Darwin and Haeckel to her. But at the end of the drive he

To Pit His Wits Against the World and Win—That Had Been Old Hilary's Creed.

interviewed Mademoiselle, and sent her flying to her chamber, where from under the carpet beneath her bureau, she got her rosary and wept over it.

Elinor was twenty the year her father died, a slender girl, fond of flowers, rather a dreamer. Well educated, too. Old Hilary had seen to that; she knew Malato, Haeckel, Bakunin; spoke French and Spanish—Hilary had spent much time in Central America helping the insurgents; it was he who financed the insurrection in northern Mexico—and wrote fluently the form of shorthand that her father had devised as a means of communication between the leader of the band. A keen-eyed, wistful-mouthed slip of a girl, shut off in the great house on the hill above Woffingham; living her life of big theories and small duties, calloused to robbery and violent deeds, and viewing wistfully from her windows the little children in the road below.

CHAPTER II.

Once a year the association closed its books. During all of the June before old Hilary's sudden death, Elinor had been busy arranging figures, collecting data in the cryptic shorthand she knew. Then, on the first of July, Hilary gave his annual dinner.

The band, from twelve, was down to five. Boroday, the Russian, glancing around the table, shrugged his shoulders. It was the chance of the game they played, and percentages would be larger. Nevertheless there was a weight of depression over them all."

Elinor was at her father's right, simply dressed. The dinners were always a trial to her. She was palpitatingly anxious that the papers before old Hilary be in order and accurate. They were her work. The deeper significance of the meeting she was not so much ignorant of as profoundly indifferent to. If her father did a thing, it took on order, became a law.

There were present Talbot and Lethbridge, the Englishmen; Boroday, whose rescue from Siberia had made him old Hilary's henchman; and young Huff. Huff was the mechanician. He had been trained in the Bleriot works; airplanes to wireless, automobiles to automatic pistols, he knew them—all makes, all grades. If old Hilary was the brains, Huff was the hands of the band.

He sat beside Elinor, and watched her with worshiping eyes. Perhaps it was as well that old Hilary was intent on his food and on the business in hand.

The routine of the annual dinner seldom varied. Five of them then, that last dinner around the table, in evening clothes, well set up, spare, three of them young, all temperate, honorable about women—as polished, as harmless in appearance, as death-dealing, as the gleaming projectile of a twelve-inch gun!

First old Hilary went over the books. It might have been the board meeting of some respectable bank. He stood at his end of the table, and the light from the chandelier fell full on him.

"I have to report, gentlemen," he would say, "a fairly successful year." This is where it differed from a bank. The association had had no bad years. "While our expenses have been heavy, returns have been correspondingly so." And so on, careful lines of figures, outlays and returns, to the end. For old Hilary was secretary and treasurer as well as president.

This time, when he had reached the end of what was to be his last report, he paused and cleared his throat.

"Unfortunately, that is not all, gentlemen. 'Nothing can we call our own but death.' And it is my sad duty to report, this last year, the loss of three of our number. A calamitous year, gentlemen."

He might have been a trustee, lamenting the loss of valued supporters to a hospital!

Afterward, in the library, with Elinor embroidering by the fire, they cashed in. They dealt only in cash. Securities were dangerous. Once or twice Boroday had successfully negotiated with a fence in Paris, but always under old Hilary's protest.

Some new and fascinating secrets about Old Hilary's past come to light in the next installment.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

MAY FOUND JEWISH REPUBLIC

England, France and United States to Exercise Joint Protectorate After War, Is Report.

Palestine is to become a Jewish republic at the end of the war, according to a recent report that appeared simultaneously in London and Washington. It is thought possible that the disposition of the Holy Land was one of the subjects discussed by the British and French envoys with President Wilson and Secretary Lansing at Washington. That the United States would favor such a plan is considered certain.

According to the report the Jewish republic, known as Judea, would be a protectorate of England, France and the United States acting jointly. Jerusalem would be the capital of the new republic, which would have local government. Should this plan be carried into operation a great migration of the Jews back to their ancient land will likely take place. Not a great many are expected to leave the United States, but the several million more or less persecuted members of the race in Roumania, Serbia, Austria-Hungary and Germany, along with some from Russia, no doubt will take advantage of the chance to live in a state where they will have equal opportunity as well as the right to worship in their old temples. Jerusalem, under such a condition, would become again a city of millions and the great spaces of now arid lands in Palestine would be reclaimed.

Growing in the Mind.

It is said that Coleridge once exclaimed to Charles Lamb: "I could write plays just as well as Shakespeare, if I had a mind to!" "Yes," said Lamb, "that is just what you lack." It is a blessing, however, that even though we may not be able to do the work of a great genius, we may count upon growth in strength and breadth of mind. You can do with your mind today what you could not do five years ago. If you will give your mind an opportunity to grow by hard, honest, faithful, severe work, you will be able to do much more five years from now than you are able to do today. If your mind becomes poisoned with low ideals, with poor literature, with wrong conceptions of life, you may as well expect it to grow, as to expect a plant to grow in your garden when you have allowed every sort of plant enemy to burrow about the roots and feed on the stalks and leaves.

Fooling One's Wife.

No man ever succeeded in fooling his wife as to his capabilities very long. Better take her into partnership in everything.

Several Degrees Worse.

Hank—A quitter is one who quits, but a slacker is one who doesn't begin.—Buffalo Times.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

(Copyright, 1917, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR AUGUST 5.

MANASSEH'S SIN AND REPENTANCE.

LESSON TEXT—II Chronicles 33:1-20.

GOLDEN TEXT—Let the wicked forsake his way, and the unrighteous man his thoughts: and let him return unto the Lord, and he will have mercy upon him; and to our God, for he will abundantly pardon.—Isaiah 55:7.

The reign of Manasseh was the longest of any of the kings of Judah. It is strange that a wicked king should have the distinction of the longest reign. This can be accounted for, perhaps, by the fact that the nation was in such a state that their idolatrous corruption needed to go to its fullest development. It seems to be necessary in a world of free beings, that their actions must go to a certain stage of development. It was so with the inhabitants of Canaan before that land was possessed by Israel. Israel was kept in Egypt until the iniquity of that nation was full. In this case doubtless the Lord permitted this to go on until the idolatrous practices would become extremely obnoxious. Another reason why this is done is to show God's long forbearance. He is not willing that any should perish, but that all should come to repentance (II Peter 3:9). And finally, we can account for it on the ground that God permits these things to go on long in order to vindicate his justice when he judges. He does not strike in judgment until all hope of repentance is past.

I. Manasseh's Sin (vv. 1-9). Though he had the example of a good father, he with passionate endeavor gave himself up to the imitation of the heathen about him. This shows that grace is not inherited; a good father may have a bad son. It also teaches us that it is absolutely necessary to bring the grace of God into vital touch with our children, for that grace is absolutely essential to their salvation. Only his grace can counteract the downward pull of sin.

1. He restored the high places which had been destroyed by his father (v. 3). It is thus seen that he sought to undo the good work done by his father.

2. He erected altars to Baal (v. 3). The idols worshiped on these altars seem to have been images of licentious appearance, provoking the indulgence of the human passion. Therefore, with this worship was coupled the grossest licentiousness.

3. He introduced the star worship of the Chaldeans and Assyrians (v. 3). He even erected these altars in the house of the Lord, placing them on a level with God himself.

4. He set up Moloch in the Vale of Hinnon (v. 6). He not only encouraged this worship on the part of others, but he even caused his own children to pass through the fire.

5. He practiced magic, witchcraft, and dealt with a familiar spirit (v. 6). So gross were these practices that they did even worse than the heathen whom God had destroyed before the Children of Israel came into the land. It seems to be true always that when those who profess to worship God turn away from him, they indulge in sin in excess of the unbelievers.

6. He rejected the Lord's testimony (v. 10). Doubtless the prophets had again and again admonished him, but he seems to have turned entirely aside from such remonstrances.

II. Manasseh's Chastisement (vv. 11-13). The Lord in grace used the Assyrians to chastise Manasseh, so as to bring him to see his evil ways. He was captured, perhaps while hiding among the thicket of thorns (v. 11), bound in chains and carried to Babylon. This was most humiliating. His hands were manacled, his ankles fastened together with rings and a bar.

III. Manasseh's Repentance. (vv. 12, 13). Fortunately, the chastisement had its desired effect. Manasseh was brought to his senses and turned from his evil ways. The steps in his repentance are as follows:

1. Affliction (v. 12). This was most severe. Bound with chains and dragged to Babylon. While this was severe, it was light in comparison with the sins which provoked it. Many today are groaning under the weight of God's chastisement who have not yet come to realize that the weight is light compared with the offense. Affliction is God's love token (Heb. 12:6). Its primary design is to bring men back to God.

2. Supplication (v. 12). Manasseh had the good sense to cry out to God in this condition. It is the unmistakable evidence that God's chastisement is accomplishing its purpose. We are instructed in James 5:13 in time of affliction to pray.

3. Humility (v. 12). This is a common characteristic of penitent souls. Those who come under the hand of God always recognize it in their humble walk.

4. Forgiveness (v. 13). As soon as God sees the signs of penitence, he turns in mercy to the penitent and grants absolution for sin. No one needs to wait long to receive his forgiveness.

5. His kingdom restored (v. 13). Manasseh not only was forgiven, but he was actually restored to his kingdom. Those who truly repent, God will not only forgive, but he will restore (Psa. 32:3-5).

6. Apprehension of God (v. 13). Through this experience Manasseh came to know God. He not only came to know God as the jealous God, the One who will not tolerate a rival, but he came to know him as a God of mercy. He came to know him in a new way. Happy are those who submit to the chastisement of God, who opens their hearts to receive the new revelation of himself, even though it be through the hand of chastisement.

Whenever You Need a General Tonic Take Grove's

The Old Standard Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic is equally valuable as a General Tonic because it contains the well known tonic properties of QUININE and IRON. It acts on the Liver, Drives out Malaria, Enriches the Blood and Builds up the Whole System. 50 cents.

That Solemn Expression.

Two sailors were coming along the sidewalk just as a newly married couple came out of the church to enter an automobile. Said one sailor: "There goes another poor devil launched upon the sea of matrimony."

"Yes," said the other, "and he looks as if he expected to strike a mine any minute."—Boston Transcript.

At the Woman Tailor's.

"What's all the excitement?"

"Oh, there's a pretty girl in that tailoring place having a fit."

He Was Sorry He Spoke.

"Why, you women ought to be thankful that you do not live in foreign countries, where they yoke up women with mules and make them pull together," said a rough opponent of woman suffrage to a gentle, but strong-minded suffragist.

"You are married, are you not?" she asked.

"Yes!" he snapped.

"Well," she rejoined, "then foreign countries are not the only ones in which women are yoked with mules."

Good health depends upon good digestion. Safeguard your digestion and you safeguard your health. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills provide the safeguard. A medicine as well as a purgative. Adv.

Outclassed.

"Does your dog ever growl?"

"No. He knows that my husband has him hopelessly outclassed."

Don't Poison Baby.

FORTY YEARS AGO almost every mother thought her child must have PAREGORIC or laudanum to make it sleep. These drugs will produce sleep, and a FEW DROPS TOO MANY will produce the SLEEP FROM WHICH THERE IS NO WAKING. Many are the children who have been killed or whose health has been ruined for life by paregoric, laudanum and morphine, each of which is a narcotic product of opium. Druggists are prohibited from selling either of the narcotics named to children at all, or to anybody without labelling them "poison." The definition of "narcotic" is: *"A medicine which relieves pain and produces sleep, but which in poisonous doses produces stupor, coma, convulsions and death."* The taste and smell of medicines containing opium are disguised, and sold under the names of "Drops," "Cordials," "Soothing Syrups," etc. You should not permit any medicine to be given to your children without you or your physician know of what it is composed. CASTORIA DOES NOT CONTAIN NARCOTICS, if it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Genuine Castoria always bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Canadian Farmers Profit From Wheat

The war's devastation of European crops has caused an unusual demand for grain from the American Continent. The people of the world must be fed and wheat near $2 a bushel offers great profits to the farmer. Canada's invitation is therefore especially attractive. She wants settlers to make money and happy, prosperous homes for themselves by helping her raise immense wheat crops.

You can get a Homestead of 160 acres FREE and other lands at remarkably low prices. During many years Canadian wheat fields have averaged 20 bushels to the acre many yields as high as 45 bushels to the acre. Wonderful crops also of **Oats, Barley and Flax.**

Mixed farming as profitable an industry as grain raising. The excellent grasses full of nutrition are the only food required for beef or dairy purposes. Good schools, churches, markets convenient, climate excellent.

There is an extra demand for farm labor to replace the many young men who have volunteered for the war. The Government is urging farmers to put extra acreage into grain. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or

J. P. JAFFRAY,
Cor. Walnut & Broad Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
Canadian Government Agent

If life were such an important matter death would not be the common end of all.

Splendid Medicine For Kidneys, Liver and Bladder

For the past twenty years I have been acquainted with your preparation, Swamp-Root, and all those who have had occasion to use such a medicine praise the merits of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root; specially has it been very useful in cases of catarrh or inflammation of the bladder. I firmly believe that it is a very valuable medicine and recommendable for what it is intended.

Very truly yours,
DR. J. A. COPPEDGE,
Oct. 26, 1916. Alanreed, Texas.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You

Send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample size bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention this paper. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.—Adv.

A Ready-Witted Parson.

The evening lesson was from the Book of Job and the minister had just read: "Yea, the light of the wicked shall be put out," when immediately the church was in total darkness."

"Brethren," said the minister with scarcely a moment's pause, "in view of the sudden and startling fulfillment of this prophecy, we will spend a few minutes in silent prayer for the electric lighting company."—Boston Transcript.

Such Is Life.

"George," she said, "am I really and truly your little popsy wopsy?"

"The sweetest peachy weachy in existence," declared George.

"And you've never, never loved another girl?"

"There isn't another girl in the world worth a thought, sweet."

"What makes you love me so, George?"

"Just because I can't help it, preciousest."

"Am I an angel, George?"

"An elf, petsie. The daintiest little fairy that ever drew breath."

"Oh, my true knight!" she sighed. "Good night. Good night."

And five minutes later the daintiest little fairy that ever drew breath was snapping ma's head off because the bread and cheese and pickled onions were not laid out for supper; whilst the true knight was whispering sweet nothings to the golden-haired barmaid at the Fan and Feathers, and asking her if she had a fancy to go to the pictures next Friday.—London Tit-Bits.

POST TOASTIES are the newest and best in corn flakes

Every Woman Wants Paxtine ANTISEPTIC POWDER

FOR PERSONAL HYGIENE

Dissolved in water for douches stops pelvic catarrh, ulceration and inflammation. Recommended by Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co. for ten years. A healing wonder for nasal catarrh, sore throat and sore eyes. Economical. Has extraordinary cleansing and germicidal power. Sample Free. 50c, all druggists, or postpaid by mail. The Paxton Toilet Company, Boston, Mass.

LABORERS — White and Colored Steady Work — Good Wages

Excellent opportunity for handy men to advance in all trades. Can also use all classes of *Mechanics* at *Good Wages*.

Apply in person to

Bethlehem Steel Co., Sparrow's Point, Md.

DR. TANNER'S FAMOUS DYSPEPSIA TABLETS

Quick Relief for Belching and Stomach Gases.

Always Successful—Suffer No More

Obtainable by mail only — 25c, 50c and $1.00.

DR. TANNER REMEDY CO.
P. O. BOX 5093 - BOSTON, MASS.

FOR SALE Clear, irrigated, improved: large, small, hay, cattle, dairy, timber ranches. Large government range. For description and prices write J. J. HOOD, Telluride, Colorado

"Flag In The Heart" Beautiful American sticker flag set in red heart 5 by 6 inches. Sells on sight; 2 cents each. W. C. Prewitt, Ft. Worth, Texas

If You Would Be Interested in a safe approved investment showing twenty for one, large, sure dividends, write SHOBER & PULLIAM, Charleston, W. Va.

Lung Trouble? Learn of a remarkable discovery known as Carboido, that was used with wonderful success at Cliff Dale Camp. Convincing proofs free. AMERICAN DISPENSARY CO., Dept. BB, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

OLD FALSE TEETH WANTED

We pay $2 to $15 per set for old false teeth. Doesn't matter if broken. Send by parcel post and receive check by return mail. Bank reference. Mayer's Tooth Specialty, 2007 S. Fifth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

AGENTS (Either sex) to sell Menolene, the great family necessity. 100% profit and repeats. Hamilton Mfg. Co., Box 633, Cincinnati, O.

W. N. U., BALTIMORE, NO. 31-1917.

Advancing Civilization.

As a proof that civilization is advancing, it may be pointed out that African traders, who used to supply Uganda with rum, calico, brass wire and beads, are now doing a flourishing trade in wrist watches.

If Worms or Tapeworm persist in your system, it is because you have not yet tried the real Vermifuge, Dr. Peery's "Dead Shot." One dose does the work. Adv.

In Our Boarding House.

"That new couple look as if they had some guilty secret."

"They have."

"Huh?"

"They kept house once, but they don't want to put themselves completely in the landlady's power by letting her know they didn't make a success of it."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Sore Eyes Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Druggists or by mail 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye FREE ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

INCREASING YIELD OF WHEAT

THE USE OF FERTILIZERS

The lack of the proper fertilization is often the cause of poor yields of wheat in Delawase. While the first consideration is the thoro preparation of the soil thru crop rotation, certain applications of plant food are necessary to secure the largest yields of grain. The use of legume crops in the rotation lessens the demand for fertilizers carrying a high precentage of nitrogen. To enable the wheat crop to use plant food to the best advantage, the soil must be kept in good physical condition in relation to moisture, drainage and bacterial.

Wheat responds more readily to applications of plant food than most other crops. This is largely due to the fact that wheat makes the most of its growth during a comparatively short period and consequently requires an abundant supply of available plant food.

The maturity of wheat may be considerably delayed if the soil is deficient in certain elements of plant food. The lack of sufficient available phosphoric acid will delay the ripening of wheat 5 to 7 days. Experiments at the State Farm show that wheat well fertilized will mature nearly a week earlier than that which is not fertilized. Early maturity lessens the chance of loss from fungus diseases and is accompanied by a better quality of grain.

The kind and amount of fertilizers to use will depend on the previous cropping of the land and its natural fertility. No rule can be laid down as to what fertilizer formula is best for wheat on all farms. The farmer can best judge of the soil requirements providing he knows how the soil has been managed in the past and has noted carefully the results obtained from the use of various fertilizers. However, there are some general principles which apply to the fertilizer requirements of wheat. On Eastern soils wheat responds readily to a liberal use of phosphoric acid. Experiments at this Station show that phosphoric acid when used alone produces a much greater increase than either nitrogen or potash indicating that the soil is deficient in phosphoric acid. This does not mean that nitrogen and potash are not necessary for the best results. It is only when the three, nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash are supplied in the proper amount either by the soil or by the grower that a maximum yield will be secured. On thin soils it will be necessary to apply the three elements of plant food. Where the land has been carefully rotated with legumes, or a legume precedes the wheat crop, only phosphoric acid and potash are greatly needed. Experiments at the Delaware Station show that under the above conditions nitrogen rarely pays. Where the land has not been kept up by rotation a liberal use of nitrogen in the fertilizer is generally necessary to get a normal yield. Where wheat is to follow corn to which has been applied a moderate quantity of stable manure acid phosphate alone should give good results. If the fertilizers used do not contain nitrogen it is well to seed the wheat a little earlier than usual. If the corn land is not in a good state of fertility a fertilizer carrying 2 to 3 per cent. nitrogen and 10 per cent. of phosphoric acid is desirable. In case the wheat follows wheat or oats a fertilizer carrying 3 to 4 per cent. of nitrogen, and 10 to 12 per cent. phosphoric acid is desirable. The normal fertilizer for wheat contains from 3 to 4 per cent. nitrogen, 10 to 12 per cent. phosphoric acid and 3 to 5 per cent. potash. Owing to the lack of potash on the market it would be desirable to increase the percentage of phosphoric acid slightly. If soy beans, cow peas, early potatoes or other tilled crops are followed by wheat an application of 3 to 4 hundred pounds of acid phosphate per acre will give good results. Fertilizers for wheat should be applied rather liberally. Four to five hundred pounds per acre is not too much, considering that grass is to follow wheat.

The high price of fertilizer may cause some wheat growers to question the desirability of extending their acreage of wheat this year. It should be remembered, however, that the price of wheat has advanced somewhat more rapidly than commercial fertilizers. Under present conditions it will pay the grower to give special attention to soil preparation and other conditions regarding seeding so as to get the most satisfactory results from the use of high priced fertilizers.

A. E. GRANTHAM, Agronomist,
Delaware Experiment Station,
Newark, Delaware.

TOWNSEND

Rev. Warren Burr is visiting his son in New York.

Mrs. Josephine Webster is visiting relatives in Milton.

Miss Laura Statts, of Wilmington, is visiting Mrs. Wilmer Fennemore.

Miss Mary Aspril, of Odessa, is the guest of Dr. J. D. Miles and family.

Miss Elsie Wright, of Newark, is the guest of Miss Edelwyn Maloney.

Rebecca Bramble is visiting her aunt Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lattomus in Wilmington.

Mrs. Jennie Staats is spending the summer months with her daughter Mrs. Joseph Pritchard.

Miss Elizabeth Dorman, of Baltimore, has returned home after spending some time with her cousin Mrs. Walter Morton.

[illegible]arleton MacSorley, Jr., of Wil[illegible]ton, is spending sometime with [illegible] grandparents Richard Hodgson and [illegible] of [illegible]

[illegible]ly [illegible]en thieves have again made [illegible]rheir appearance in the neighborhood. Thi[illegible]. Manlove having lost 45 voiced recently.

"Clin[illegible]" [illegible]ly rema[illegible] came in [illegible] when, a[illegible] that she [illegible] lady-in-[illegible] the crown prince, too, soon became [illegible]

Grace and Gladys Money, Leillah Money, Gladys Pillott and Mabel Harmon are camping at the bungalow at Noxontown this week chaperoned by Mr. and Mrs. William C. Money.

Miss Hill who has been teaching at Matthews Corner, near Odessa, has been appointed teacher in the primary department of our Public School in place of Miss Lenora Davis who resigned. The principal's room is still vacant.

Roy Powell, a well-known young man of this place. who was a member of the National Guard of Delaware sent to the Mexican Border, during the trouble with the Mexican bandits has been ordered to Anniston, Alabama, where the Delaware boys will be encamped. Since war with Germany was declared, young Powell has been promoted to the position of First Sergeant. His parents Mr. and Mrs. Clayton M Powell are residents here.

When Novels Were Really Long.

Though William de Morgan wrote some of the longest novels of recent times, his efforts were conciseness itself compared with the works of some of the seventeenth century romancers. Mlle. de Scudery's once famous story, "Le Grand Cyrus," for instance, fills five folio volumes of 500 pages each in the English translation, and her contemporary, La Calprenede, was even more diffuse, his "Cleopatre" running into 23 volumes. The leisurely method of the early novelists is well illustrated in "Parthenissa," by Roger Boyle, Earl of Orrery, in which the eight hundredth page finds the two chief characters still engaged in the process of introducing themselves to each other, begun on page one.—London Observer.

The Peril.

"There is danger in allowing that gay young soldier to hang around the pretty girls."

"Why so?"

"Don't you know there is always danger when a spark gets so near powder?"

Not a Cozy Home.

"That's a magnificent house of yours."

"Yes," replied Mr. Dustin Stax. "And it's full of servants who don't do much except get together and discuss the employer problem."

Operations and Operations.

"After all, success is merely a matter of environment."

"As for example?"

"Well, the greatest surgeon might be a dismal failure operating on the stock exchange."

No Use Wasting Time.

They were dining off fowl in a restaurant. "You see," he explained, as he showed her the wishbone, "you take hold here. Then we must both make a wish and pull, and when it breaks, the one who has the biggest part of it will have his or her wish granted."

"But I don't know what to wish for," she protested.

"Oh, you can think of something," he said.

"No, I can't," she replied. "I can't think of anything I want very much."

"Well, I'll wish for you?" he exclaimed.

"Will you, really?" she asked.

"Yes."

"Well, then, there's no use fooling with the old wishbone," she interrupted with a glad smile; "you can have me."

Saving Money by Taxi.

It was an ingenious husband who sent his wife shopping in a taxi the other day. A friend who happened to see him say good-by to her from the curb remarked on his apparent extravagance.

"It's economy, really," said the husband. "Whenever she's in a shop she'll be worried to death because the taxi is eating up money all the time, so she won't stay long enough to spend half as much as she would if she went on foot or in a street car."

Smaller Buns.

Mrs. Crimsonbeak—Do you think our baker is intemperate?

Mr. Crimsonbeak—Yes.

"Too bad."

"Well, there is some hope. You know he is cutting down the size of his buns now."

The American price on a 16-inch shell is as high as $900, but when one pauses to calculate the ruin, misery, heart-ache and horror that a single one of these projectiles can produce, the cost seems very reasonable.

Overalls are the latest garments of convenience to be added to woman's wardrobe. Once they become popular it is going to be hard to keep them in the house.

The moment you go to seek happiness it flees, a wise man has told us, but when you go to seek it for others no such disappointment waits.

There are a great many near-Hawaiians in this country who never heard of a ukalele until the hula-hula craze started.

The man who has done the most for others is the man who in the final accounting has done most for himself.

Another thing—why should the bride love, honor and obey her husband when nobody else does?

FOR SALE.—About 600 feet of [illegible] 3 by 5 white pine studding cheap.
THOMAS W. CANN,
Port Penn Road.

Beginning Monday next milk will sell for 8c per quart. J. C. GREEN.

Delaware College

is the logical choice of every Delaware high school graduate who desires to fit himself to do his life work more effectively.

Courses: Engineering (Chemical, Civil, Mechanical, Electrical); Agriculture; Arts and Science (including Business Administration and Teacher Training)

Faculty: Forty university trained men, insuring individual attention for each student.

Equipment: New grounds and buildings costing over $700,000; new laboratory and classroom facilities; large campus; one of the best athletic fields in the country.

For catalog and other information, write to

Samuel C. Mitchell, Ph. D., President
Newark, Delaware

ATTRACTIVE
AUCTION SALE
—OF—
Horses, Mules, Cattle, Shoats and Farming Implements.

I will sell at Public Auction at my stables in Galena, Maryland.

SATURDAY, AUG. 4, 1917

beginning at 9.30 A. M. sharp

20 TO 25 HORSES & MULES
25 TO 30 HEAD OF CATTLE
of all descriptions
50 HEAD SHOATS AND PIGS
Several Carriages and Harness

If you want to buy or sell any stock, this is the place to come.
Sale rain or shine. Terms Cash.

S. G. CALDWELL.
My next sale after this will be August 25th

EACH DESIGN IS PRETTIER THAN THE LAST ONE

It only remains with you to decide the colors you want. Our carpets and rugs are famous for their beauty, because we buy only the richest patterns, and also take the greatest care to keep in stock only those goods that have proven their durability. Come in and see them. You are bound to be pleased.

J. H. EMERSON
Middletown, : Delaware

OUR methods of conducting the lumber business are as square as the squarest carpenter's square that ever squared a right angle on a proper piece of wood. One way to investigate our business methods and our prices is to pay us a visit. Our quality lumber will entertain you.

Short & Walls Lumber Co.
Phone 40 Middletown, Del.

WHEN SICKNESS COMES

and you are called upon to play the role of a nurse, a drug store that can be depended upon is a great necessity. PURE DRUGS at reasonable prices has been the watchword of our store since we first opened. When sickness comes, get your drugs of us and feel satisfied. RUBBER GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

MIDDLETOWN DRUG CO.
Earnest A. Truitt, Ph. G. Manager
Middletown, Del.

DR. WARREN S. P. COMBS
[illegible] DENTIST
[illegible] DEL.
MIDDLETOWN
(Office of the late Dr. Stites

70 Cent Wool

Raw Wool is around 70 cents a pound. Our Clothing today is sold on the basis of Last Year's Price of 35 cents. Think of what Clothing will be next year, think of the advance in Leather and all other Wearables.

Our Rebuliding Sale

now on. Hardly an article that can be replaced at the Price, but we must have the room.

Business Suits, $8 to $15
Dress up Suits, $15 to $30
Palm Beaches, $6 to $8
Straw Hats, 75c to $2 50
See our Shoes, $4, $5, $6

We will save you Time, Money, and Trouble by coming at once and getting the best.

Mullin's Home Store
WILMINGTON

MONDAY

OH, that dreaded wash day! Isn't there *some* way to do it easier—*some* way to avoid that terrific kitchen heat, the back-breaking job of toting wood, shoveling coal and cleaning out ashes? Yes, madam, there *is*.

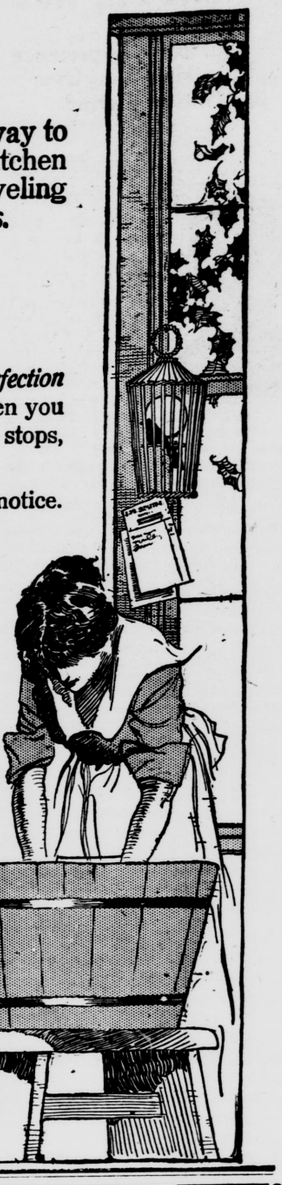
NEW PERFECTION
OIL COOK-STOVES

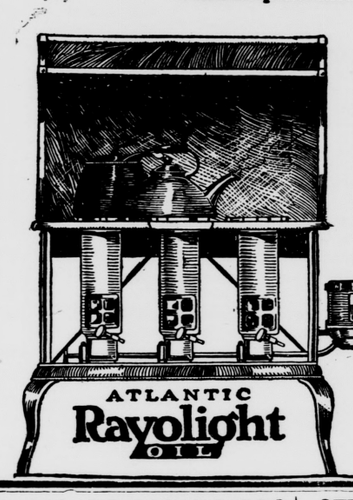
have chased this wash-day bugaboo away to stay. With a *Perfection* in your kitchen you won't have heat *all* the time, but just when you need it. The water gets hot—off goes the heat, fuel expense stops, the kitchen cools off. You save money, time and work.

And the *Perfection* will bake, boil, fry or roast at a minute's notice. Just light a match and it'll begin to "do things up brown."

Your dealer will explain its many fine points, such as the fireless cooker and the separate oven.

THE ATLANTIC REFINING COMPANY
Philadelphia and Pittsburgh





Your *Perfection*, or any other oil-burning device, simply *can't* give best results unless you use Rayolight Oil. It burns without sputter, smoke or smell. And it doesn't cost a penny more than the ordinary kinds. Always look for this sign:

Be Comfortable!

Why suffer hot weather discomforts when Berg, the well-known Tailor, will fit you out with a handsome Summer Suit cut and made in the latest style with everything first class that will give you both comfort and health?

Try one of my Palm Beaches or Cool Clothes, the new light-weight fabrics and you will both look well and feel well. My prices are very reasonable. Repairing, pressing, dyeing, dyeing and cleaning of all kinds of Ladies and Gentlemen's clothing well done. A specialty of Cleaning Palm Beaches and White Flannel suits.

M. BERG,
the Well-known Tailor
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

F. S. Royster Guano Co.
& Reese Brand Fertilizers

We have the agency for these Celebrated Fertilizers. Our stock is ready for your orders.

Conditions, Analyses, Delivery guaranteed.

Water and Rail delivery.

Timothy and Grass Seed.

RICHARD L. PRICE
Phone 44. Middletown, Del.

JAMES J. ROSS, President. WM. DENNEY Secretary and Treasurer

—INCORPORATED 1847—

Kent County Mutual Insurance Co.
Dover, Del.

Insures Property Against FIRE and LIGHTNING

BUSINESS CONDUCTED ON THE MUTUAL SYSTEM

Has Returned to its Policy-Holders in Dividends and Surrendered Policeis over

$700,000.00

Present Membership Over Nine Thousand, With Over

$13,000,000.00 INSURANCE IN FORCE

AGENTS

WM. B. JESTER, Agent, Delaware City. D. B. MALONEY, Agent, Townsend

AGENTS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS

THE COST OF PLOWING!

Daniel W. Corbit: "We figured the cost to the farmer to do his plowing July 1917, at $2.66 to $2.70 an acre."

Senator Edward Hart: "I figure that every acre plowed this summer will cost $2.75 an acre."

John R. Butler: "Can you do the plowing by tractor for $2.50 an acre? It costs me over $2.75 an acre."

William Wright: "Do you mean to tell me that any farmer can do his plowing this summer at cost under Farm Tractor Service price, $2.50? I say no one can. I will save money by having you do mine."

Mr. Farmer:

Do you want to wait until a brick chimney falls on you?

Or, will you do yourself the justice to talk to those you have a right to trust, and who will be only too glad to speak to you as a neighbor.

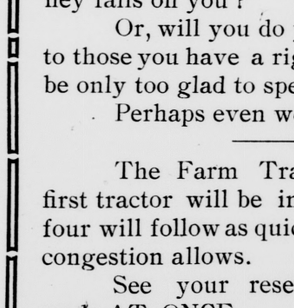
Perhaps even we may help.

The Farm Tractor Service Company's first tractor will be in service next week; and four will follow as quickly as the railroad freight congestion allows.

See your reservations for service are made AT ONCE.

FARM TRACTOR SERVICE Co.
(MIDDLETOWN UNIT)
Middletown, Delaware.
Edwin S. Goodnow, President.

Where our tractors go on THAT farm sound agricultural policies are pursued.



Our Furniture

is guaranteed to stand up with the coming years. It is not to be thrust aside when the journey of life is half over. Our furnture will see you through to the end. All the prevailing woods fashioned in exquisite taste into dainty and substantial works of art. Sets for every room and individual pieces as well. Spring Matting, Rugs, Linoleum.

W. J. WILSON Middletown, Del

Owen T. Chance
Contracting
HOUSE PAINTER
Middletown, Delaware
Estimates Given. Your Work Solicited

NOTE—As a resident and tax-payer of Middletown, I feel that I am intitled to estimates on local work.
PHONE 117-3

All Work Guaranteed

LOOK!
Buy Old Automobiles for JUNK
JACOB PROTIGAL
515 E. Third St.
WILMINGTON, DEL.
Phone 3508 W

[illegible] name I [illegible] lie we were discussing the most [illegible]ious mode of action—for I scent[illegible]uch mystery in this visit of Karl [illegible]ed "In any[illegible] not be a[illegible] Schenke[illegible] I smiled. [illegible]ly bad [illegible]self into his [illegible]tter, which he [illegible]von Kleinitz. [illegible]y and ordered [illegible]to the Stuler[illegible] [illegible]lish [illegible] though pre[illegible] of such high auth[illegible]nold, who described [illegible] as the finest in the Engl[illegible] Montreal Star. [illegible] a darn [illegible]ye."